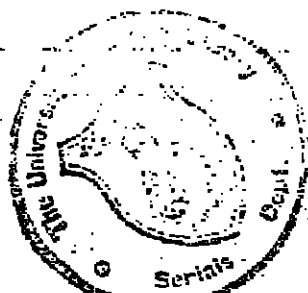


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TIMES

SATURDAY APRIL 24 1982

Price twenty pence

Inflation rate falls to 10.4%

Inflation fell to 10.4 per cent last month and Government economists are predicting single figures for April. The March figure is the fifth fall in six months and the lowest since May, 1979 when the Government took office. Inflation is also slowing in other leading industrial countries, including the United States. Page 15

Peace package signed at BL

Union leaders and BL Cars executives signed a package of industrial relations reforms aimed at averting confrontation in 30 plants. The agreement, reached after 15 months of talks, defines negotiating procedures to cover every known cause of unrest and to conduct pay talks. Page 15

TV journalists disrupt BBC

Disruptive action by BBC television journalists prevented the screening of a news broadcast and affected a news programme. Members of the National Union of Journalists held mandatory meetings in protest at an offer on pay allowances. Page 2

Salvador to get moderate leader

The Reagan Administration has persuaded right-wing leaders in El Salvador to reach agreement with the Christian Democrats on choosing a moderate as interim President. The right wing, however, monopolize posts in the Constituent Assembly. Page 6

Mystery ruins reveal secret

The centuries-old riddle surrounding the purpose of Le Mura di Santo Stefano, the romantic skeleton of a building situated about three quarters of an hour's drive from Rome, has been solved by British archaeologists. Back page

Lonrho to move into Israel

Lonrho, the multi-national company, is considering joint ventures and direct investments in Israel, this upsetting its leading Arab shareholders, Gulf Fisheries, and facing a threat of Arab boycott. Page 15

Riot police 'risk'

Police officers' lives had been put at risk, with 781 officers injured, during the Toxteth riots last summer, Inspector Gerald O'Connell of Merseyside Police, told Mold Crown Court, where two officers face charges of unlawful killing after a man was hit by a police vehicle. Page 3

Minister fined

The Israeli Cabinet minister convicted of theft has escaped imprisonment. There was clear astonishment in court when Mr Aharon Abutrub was given a suspended sentence and £100 fine. Page 4

Villa concern

Aston Villa's opponents Anderlecht want either the English club expelled from the European Cup or a replay of Wednesday's semi-final in Belgium because of crowd trouble involving English supporters. Page 20

Leader page, 13
Letters: On the Falklands, from Sir Derek Walker-Smith, QC, MP, and others; coroners' courts, from Mr M. J. D. Baker, printing, from Dr Lotte Hellings.
Leading articles: Church and Falklands; Cambodia; golf.
Features, page 12
Divided loyalties for the British community in Argentina; can the Tories keep a united front in the Falklands crisis?; John Peel previews the Eurovision song contest; Patrick Moore celebrates 25 years of The Sky at Night.
Obituary, page 14
Mr E. Martin Jukes

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Costa Méndez takes new proposals to US

From Christopher Thomas, Buenos Aires, April 23

Argentina has prepared fresh proposals to avert war in the South Atlantic. They will be made known to the British Government in the next few days but the indications are that they do not represent a substantial shift of ground.

Señor Nicanor Costa Méndez, the Foreign Minister, leaves for Washington tomorrow in readiness for Monday's debate by the Organisation of American States on the Falklands crisis. It was not clear tonight whether he would meet Mr Alexander Haig, the United States Secretary of State, but he did confirm that he would carry with him a letter for "a possible way out".

The proposals seem to amount to little more than a revised form of words without any substantial change of policy. One Argentine source said the junta was suggesting that Britain should agree to "decolonize" without formally conceding Argentine sovereignty while a long-term solution was argued by the United Nations.

In Argentina's view such an idea would be tantamount to acknowledging its future ownership of the territory because of its confidence that the UN would concede sovereignty to Argentina.

Argentina's resolve to remain on the Falklands was reinforced today by President Leopoldo Galtieri, commander-in-chief of the army, who ordered his troops to "fight to the last drop of blood". He unexpectedly stayed overnight in the Falklands and flew out this morning to inspect military preparations along the Argentine coast.

Señor Costa Méndez said in an interview with BBC Newsnight, today that the prospects of war were "half and half". Argentina was prepared to negotiate a peaceful settlement but was not prepared to give up sovereignty over the islands.

Another committee member Senator Clairborne Pell, added that if diplomacy failed "when push comes to shove, the American people will be with the British".

However, Administration officials have broken with the view that the United States has no intention of abandoning its attempts to mediate between Britain and Argentina for the time being, even if British forces do go into action during the next few days.

Emphasising Washington was determined to continue its present dialogue with London and Buenos Aires, a State Department official said: "The United States will not automatically abandon its honest broker role even if fighting starts".

Mr Pym has gone out of his way since his arrival in Washington yesterday to praise Mr Haig's energetic diplomacy aimed at preventing hostilities breaking out in the South Atlantic. At the same time, however, the British have left the Americans in no doubt that they expect the United States to come down on Britain's side if negotiations fail to persuade Argentina to adhere to Security Council Resolution 502.

Senators who met Mr Pym last night, said today they were pessimistic that a formula could be found that would satisfy both Britain and Argentina. However, American officials felt they had detected some flexibility in the British position.

Americans interpreted this flexibility as an attempt to show that if the talks failed it was not because of British intransigence.

Mr Pym's first appointment today was with Mr William Clark, the national security adviser. This was followed by a meeting with Mr Haig at the State Department. Mr Haig was then due to have lunch with Mr Pym and Sir Nicholas Henderson, the British Ambassador.

A meeting with President Reagan was still considered a possibility, but nothing had been arranged by late morning. Mr Pym was scheduled to leave Washington for London tonight, although British officials said his return could be delayed if there was a breakthrough.

The comparison is unequal, but the Pope would not want to give an impression of condemning repression in Poland or a bellicose Mrs Thatcher in Britain. No such difficulties, however, stand in the way of his journey next month to Portugal and, in particular, the Marian shrine of Fatima.

Today, by coincidence, he handled another international question involving Argentina. He summoned the two delegations attempting to negotiate the quarrel between Argentina and Chile on rights to the Beagle Sound. Both sides asked the Pope to mediate and two years ago the Vatican put forward a plan.

It was not accepted but the Pope today impressed that negotiations should be continued and deepened and that his original proposals should remain the basis of discussion. He also called on them to avoid incidents which would make the negotiation more difficult.

Thatcher briefed by Navy chief

By Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

The Prime Minister spent two hours at the Royal Navy's operational fleet headquarters yesterday, while a military solution to the Falkland Islands crisis.

Mrs Thatcher was briefed by Admiral Sir John Fieldhouse, Commander-in-Chief of the Fleet, and his staff in their underground command post. They lunched with officers at the headquarters in Northwood, north-west London.

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Terence Lewin, Chief of Defence Staff, was also present — but not Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence who remained in the Ministry of Defence.

Sources swiftly denied any suggestion that the task force was engaged in landing on South Georgia. Mrs Thatcher's visit did not reflect any heightened action, they said.

This also applied to the military manoeuvres at Sanbybridge, South Wales, where more than 2,000 troops from 5th brigade, the Aldershot-based command which is responsible for Army operations outside the Nato-area.

The Defence Ministry spokesman denied, as far as he could, a report in yesterday's Times that senior task force commanders had queried with Government ministers the wisdom of a seaborne assault on the Falklands without guaranteed air superiority. "I do not believe representations of the kind suggested have been made", he said.

Intelligence officers have been turned out to look for signs of shortwave broadcasts by a woman, which sound like a calculated Argentine attempt to damage the morale of the troops in the task force.

So far she has succeeded only in diverting the attention of the Ministry of Defence and the press, who have been dreaming up a non-de-guerre for her. "Falkland Fanny" was one candidate from Fleet Street. The ministry has come up with Evil Eva, Buenos Aires Bella and Sir Nicholas Henderson, the British Ambassador.

The final assault on the bunker taken over by members of the extreme right wing Kach movement was completed with the aid of a pile-driver which smashed a hole in the wall and fire hoses which were used to flush out the militants who had been blockaded inside for a week.

Earlier, Israeli troops moved against the only remaining centre of resistance in the rapidly disappearing town, the eight-storey tower of a futuristic tower of students led by the son of one of Israel's best known rightwing politicians, Mrs Geula Cohen.

The besieged students put up little resistance once the troops moved against the concrete building. Like all the other protesters, they were then sent back to Israel proper by coach.

Yamit was the only building still left standing in Yamit was the surviving

Border agreement, page 4

Couple win damages for 'wicked police conduct'

By Lucy Hodges

Damages of £51,392 for assault, wrongful arrest and malicious prosecution were awarded yesterday to a West Indian couple whom a High Court judge said had been brutally beaten up by the police at their home in north London.

Mr Justice Mars-Jones, who said the police behaviour could do immense damage to race relations, awarded "aggravated and exemplary" damages to Mr David White, now aged 60, and his wife, Lucille, now aged 50, because of the serious implications of the case.

The judge commented that the couple had been subjected to "monstrous, wicked and shameful conduct in the name of justice" and that the police had persisted in a five-year cover-up of their "brutal, savage and sustained variety of assaults".

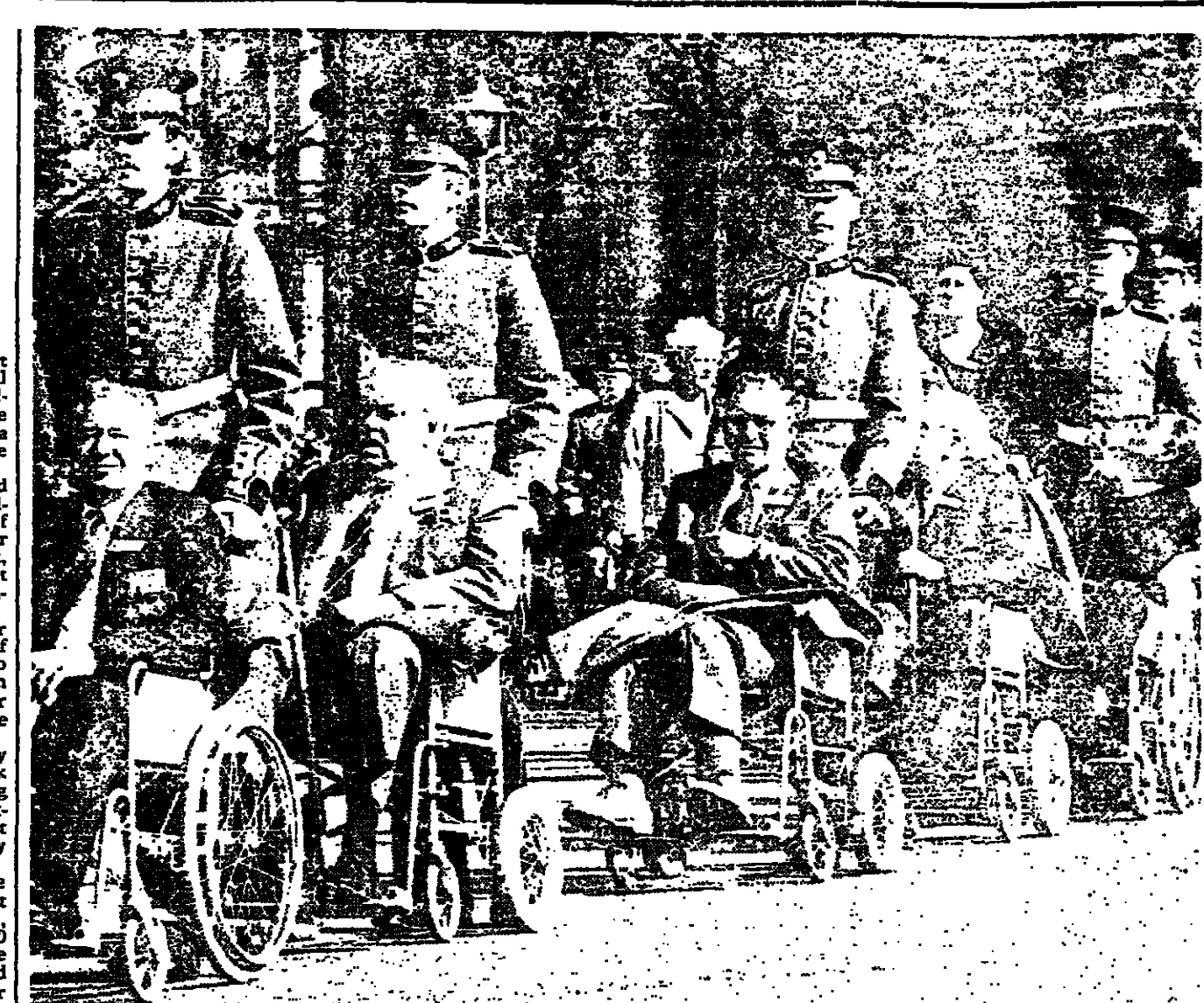
He said he could not accept the police evidence of what happened when up to 17 officers raided the home in Lordship Road, Stoke Newington, in September 1976.

A search warrant for stolen goods was never produced, the officers entry was illegal and the family had every right to resist them, said the judge. No stolen goods were found, Mr and Mrs White were, however, charged with assault on the police but acquitted after a crown court trial.

After the judgment the couple's solicitor, Mr Lensworth Small, said the case would show black people they could get justice from a white judge.

A Scotland Yard spokesman said last night: "The question of an appeal is being considered and in view of the comments made by the judge, the matter is being investigated at the highest level".

Mr and Mrs White: Victims of "savage" assault.



Members of the British Limbless Ex-Service Men's Association, escorted by the Welsh Guards, en route to Westminster Abbey for a remembrance service. The association celebrates its golden jubilee this week.

Diehards forced out of Sinai bunker

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, April 23

The harrowing 48-hour struggle between Israeli troops and Jewish militants in the demolished Sinai town of Yamit was completed today when the last remaining diehards, mostly teenagers from New York were dragged screaming from the fortified bunker which they had named "Masada".

Despite earlier threats of ritual suicide by the bunker dwellers, who turned out to number only 11 the entire operation to remove more than 2,000 anti-withdrawal protesters from the town was completed without serious bloodshed. Over the two-day period 84 militants were arrested.

The historic approach to the bunker was favoured by both countries for different reasons and is in marked contrast to the elaborate military ceremonies which have marked earlier stages in the gradual transfer of the strategic peninsula.

The Israeli Government is acutely conscious of the deep emotions aroused in the country by the Sinai handover and the physical destruction of Yamit which for the past two nights has been shown in graphic detail on Israeli television.

Egypt for its part is cutting back all ceremonial under the new leadership of President Mubarak and officials have said that the Government is unwilling to embarrass Israel by overplaying the occasion.

The activities of some of the extremists in Yamit have upset many Israelis, who feel that they will have damaged the country's image abroad.

Border agreement, page 4

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Mr and Mrs White: Victims of "savage" assault.

Civil Service award thwarts Thatcher

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The Government was plunged into fresh political embarrassment at home yesterday by an arbitration award giving 520,000 civil servants half as much again as the official ceiling of 4 per cent on public sector pay rises.

Mrs Thatcher and her Cabinet colleagues are expected to decide over the next few days whether to invoke "parliamentary override" provisions using the Tories' large majority in the Commons to block payment of wage increases averaging 5.9 per cent.

Informed sources in Whitehall took the view that ministers whose attention is engaged by the Falklands crisis will not seek a dispute with the civil service unions — even though the £240m award will stiffen the resolve of health service workers due to take industrial action next week.

Mr Ken Thomas, general secretary of the Civil and Public Service Association (CPSA), the largest civil service union, said he did not expect the Government to override the arbitration decision.

The Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal has gone a long way towards overturning the Treasury's efforts to introduce "market forces" into collective bargaining in Government employment.

Young clerical workers under 20 who would have received nothing under the Government's original offer will now get 4.75 per cent; older and more experienced staff will receive 5.5 per cent, and the maximum of each pay scale will be increased by 6.25 per cent as part of a package backdated to April 1.

The Government's firm line against hospital staff is also unlikely to be helped by a provisional agreement reached yesterday between the Union of Communication Workers (UCW) and the Post Office Corporation for 7 per cent increases for postmen, counter clerks and sorters. The offer is going to ballot.

Disruption looms in health service

The prospect of widespread industrial disruption in the health service drew closer yesterday with the decision by NHS administrative and clerical staff to strike if necessary (Jeannette Mitchell writes).

A special meeting of the health section of the National and Local Government Officers Association (Nalgeo), which represents 100,000

Continued on back page, col 3

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Tourism 'threat to nature reserves'

by Hugh Clayton, Environment Correspondent

Demands for stronger safeguards for wildlife in Britain sometimes obscure the fact that similar concerns are felt in the rest of Europe. Studies by the Council of Europe, of which 21 countries are members, have shown that 45 per cent of people in Europe are concerned about the loss of butterflies and 24 per cent about the loss of birds.

The European dimension in concern for wildlife is illustrated by Dr Peter Baum, an ecologist in the environment division of the council, when he spoke at a conference arranged by the administrators of the Peak District National Park. The park is one of the few in Europe to hold the council's diploma of highest quality, and Dr Baum had come to receive it.

He feared that public opinion was turning against national parks, and that those founded in the 1950s and 1970s could be founded today. Dr Baum clearly remained a strong adherent of the rigorous view that wildlife habitats need to be allowed to survive in peace in their own right.

He rejected the subsidiary role in which parks at unpopulated countryside are supposed to remain as long as they do not interfere with the demands of industry.

No one could be expected to survive simultaneously as a true nature reserve and a tourist attraction, he said. The short view that reserves had to serve immediate human demands for recreation and leisure was to be replaced by a more realistic view of the need to protect the ecological balance of the countryside, which was ultimately dependent on the survival of the human community.

Dr Baum went on to say that the park was a natural product, and that it should not be managed by human hands. He said that the park was a natural product, and that it should not be managed by human hands.

Woman's son called by prosecution

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Burglar is jailed for life

Edward Wilkinson, aged 32, a burglar whose gang netted more than £500,000 from a series of raids on country houses, was sentenced to life imprisonment yesterday.

Judge Marcus Anwyl-Davies, QC, at St Albans Crown Court, Hertfordshire, said that he was "gravely concerned" at the repetition of the offences, involving elderly victims.

"Four people were tied up. Mercifully, there happened to have been no great injury physically, although I have no doubt that the incidents are unlikely to be erased from their minds," he said.

"I bear in mind that no weapon was used and that some sort of help was given to the victims, certainly by alerting outsiders. The vast sums of money involved I cannot ignore."

Earlier this week three other members of the gang, from east London, were sentenced to a total of 22 years, imprisonment. All four had admitted robbery and burglary charges.

In six months they had stripped the homes of the titled and wealthy of antiques, furniture and jewelry, the court was told.

Wilkinson, now of Mitcham Road, Islington, north London, had been given notice of an extended sentence. In 1974 he received a 15-year sentence for manslaughter after a householder died from injuries received during a burglary. Wilkinson was involved in the sentence which was reduced to 10 years on appeal.

Mr Peter Upward for Wilkinson, said that the man had spent the whole of his life in one form of custody or another. He suffered a stroke while in prison in 1978, which left him paralysed on the right side of his body.

While people were tied up, it does seem that he made some effort to make their embarrassment and anguish less than this court has come to see in so many different cases", Mr Upward said.

Rioters put police lives in danger, court told

From Arthur Osman, Mold, Chwyd

The Tortheth riots last summer were beyond the comprehension and experience of any police officer in the country, an inspector said at Mold Crown Court yesterday.

Inspector Gerald O'Connell, of Merseyside Police, said that equipment proved totally inadequate and he described it as "gratifying" to see the lives of officers who had often been put at risk, with 781 officers £3m of property damaged by fire, and £500,000 of property stolen.

Inspector O'Connell, who was giving evidence for the Crown, said that police tactics had evolved during the riots and he agreed in cross examination that it would not be an exaggeration to describe them as battle conditions.

He was in command of a mobile support unit of 30 men and the Crown was alleged that one of the unit's vehicles had a disabled man, which he died, as it drove over wasteland to disperse a mob throwing petrol bombs and missiles.

The driver, Police Constable James Keenan, aged 30, of Grassmere Avenue, 30, of Grassmere Avenue, was charged with the death of the man. The driver, Police Constable James Keenan, aged 30, of Grassmere Avenue, 30, of Grassmere Avenue, was charged with the death of the man.

Court plea on coloured jurors fails

From Our Correspondent, York

Judge Christopher Beaumont yesterday dismissed a barrister's appeal to increase the number of coloured jurors in the trial of 12 Asians which is to start next week at Leeds Crown Court. The men - all from Bradford - face charges of making explosive substances.

Mr Sibghat Kadri, for the defence, applied to York Crown Court for the original list of 75 jury summonses sent to the Leeds area to be scrapped because it included only six coloured people. He asked that a new set of 75 summonses be issued to include people living in the largely Asian communities in Bradford.

He told the court: "An all-white jury could not be seen to understand the sentiments and fears of Asian people in the working class areas of Bradford. We do not want the Asian community to say that this jury is fixed. If people say the fixing started before the trial it will be a very sad day for England. It is a cardinal principle of English law that justice must be seen to be done."

However, Judge Beaumont said it was beyond his power before the trial to interfere in any way with the constitution of the jury panel. In exceptional circumstances a judge could ask an individual juror to stand down, but he had not heard of a judge asking 75 jurors to do so.

McNee defends race details in crime figures

By Lucy Hodges

The sole intent of Scotland Yard's decision to publish the racial details of crimes committed by street criminals in London was to expose an important social issue to public debate, according to Sir David McNee, the Metropolitan Police Commissioner.

In a letter to the London region of the National Association of Community Relations Councils Sir David says that by publishing the statistics he hoped to secure the whole-hearted support of all law-abiding citizens, black and white, in tackling street crime.

"It was not a prelude to the renewal of 'hard-line' policing, whatever that means, nor was it an attempt to undermine the recommendations of Lord Scarman", he writes.

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Labour plan for strict check on security services

By Anthony Bevin, Political Correspondent

Stiff curbs on the independence of the security services, the Special Branch as well as M16 and M15, are planned for inclusion in a Labour Party policy document which will provide the framework for the next election manifesto.

Policy proposals delivered to the national executive's home policy committee, which is chaired by Mr Wedgwood Benn, suggest complete parliamentary accountability for the security services.

That would require the legal establishment of the services by Act of Parliament and an annual security services report, which would be debatable by the Commons, drawn-up by the Home Secretary for the security services, and the Foreign Secretary for the secret intelligence service.

The document demands the creation of a Commons select committee to scrutinize mail interception and telephone tapping warrants, as well as financial accountability to the Commons Committee for Public Accounts.

It is also proposed that D Notices should be abolished, because they are a form of unofficial censorship, and that there should be a system of security for the Special Branch, with mandatory reports by chief constables on the local security presence" and an annual report by the Home Secretary on the national strength and scope of the Special Branch.

The document, which has been drafted by the party's security service study group, also puts forward the view that Special Branch officers, like other police ranks, should be allowed to join the union of their choice.

The group says: "The next Labour government will ensure through a series of measures that our security services become accountable to democratic institutions."

A new security Act would define terms such as "subversion" which is said to be too ambiguous a term of reference for the security services, and would also introduce the concept of "wilful espionage".

An interception of communications Act would permit interception in certain clearly-defined circumstances, regulate both issuing of warrants and the informing of those who have been under surveillance.

The paper says that it would be necessary to regulate the private as well as the public sector. "Hence the next Labour government must seriously consider establishing a private security registration council to oversee and license private security companies."

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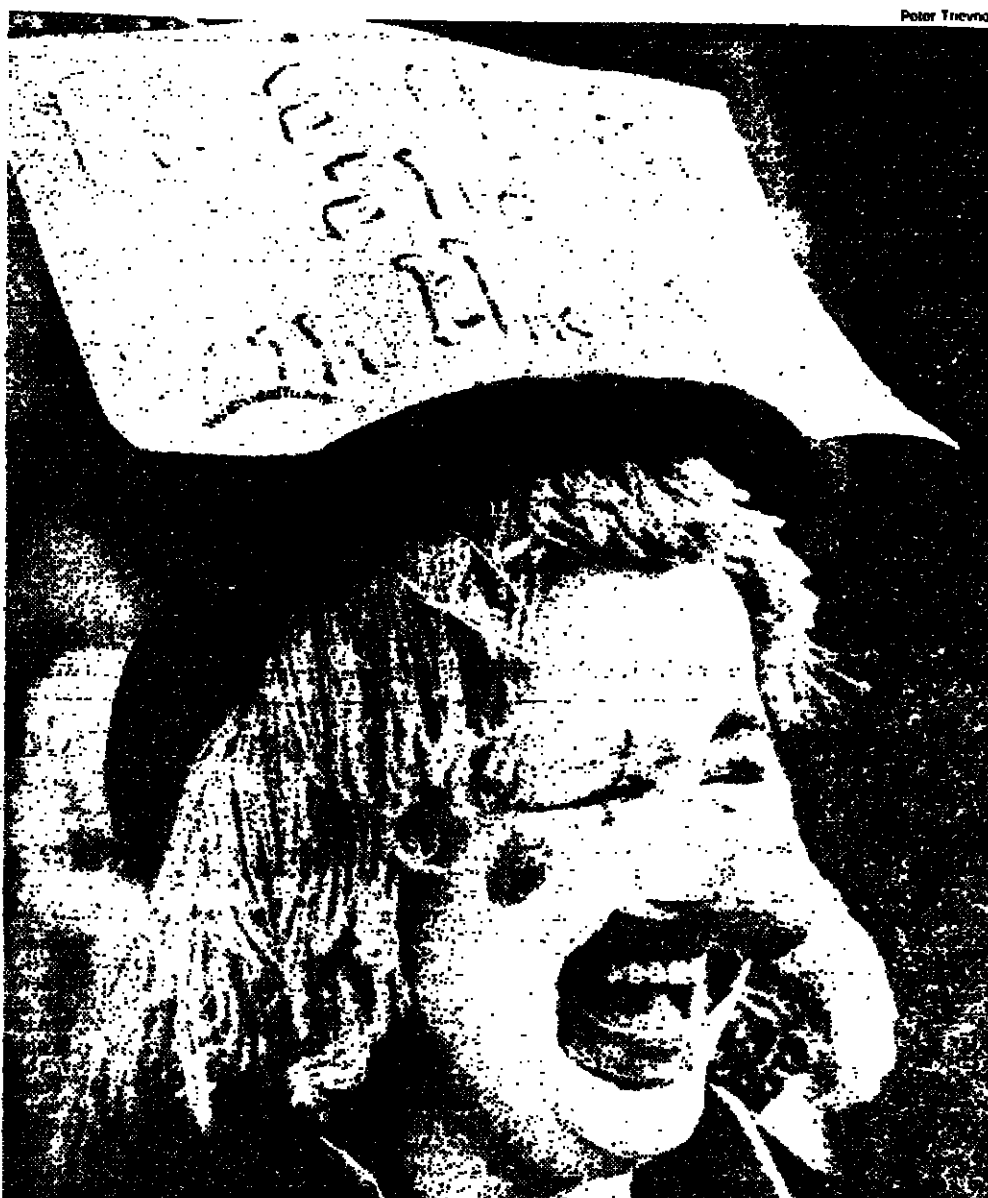
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Miss Kerry Dean, a student nurse, among National Health Service demonstrators protesting against low pay outside the Department of Health yesterday.

More control urged on social work

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

Social workers are needed as never before, according to a government-sponsored inquiry into their role and tasks. But their clients need better safeguards, social work practice itself should be subject to more control and there should be a fundamental shift towards working more with local communities.

The inquiry team's report, rushed out yesterday, was published because of leaks in the social work press, says that social workers are carrying out essential tasks which would not otherwise be done. Contrary to popular belief, most social workers are not young, do have experience and are generally appreciated by the people they help.

But clients rights should be formalized and strengthened partly because the disadvantages that brought them to social workers in the first place may mean they are in a poor position to fight for their rights.

The report recommends that clients should be allowed to participate in decisions affecting them, as far as possible, receive information about those decisions, be given a channel of appeal and have access to a second opinion.

But the report rejects the idea of a general social work council, proposed by the British Association of Social Workers and endorsed by the British Medical Association but opposed by both employers and trade unions. The idea, the report says, is premature and there is no public demand for it.

It proposes instead that there should be immediate discussions on the establishment of an independent inspectorate to monitor the practice of social workers and their employing agencies.

Mr Terry Bamford, chairman of the British Association commented caustically yesterday that there was neither public demand for that idea nor any support for it within the social work profession.

The main proposal of the inquiry team, led by Mr Peter Barclay, a lawyer and chairman of the National Institute of Social Work, is that social work should shift towards a community-based approach.

That idea provoked a minority report from Professor Robert Pinker, professor of social work studies at the London School of Economics, as well as widespread scepticism from interested organizations.

Mr Barclay explained yesterday that the idea would involve social workers supporting the widespread networking of informal careers in the community, families, neighbours and friends who already performed most of the "social work" in Britain. That would mean helping to prevent casualties occurring and closer links with ordinary communities.

Professor Pinker rejected the idea on the ground that "There is nothing fundamentally wrong with the ship in which we sail today."

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Sprint Veloc	2	Polenez	911	Celica Sunchaser	Spitfire
Guilietta	2	Mazda	Carrera	Cressida	TVR
Alfetta	2	1-4	Turbo	Crown	Tasmin
Alfa 6	2	616	Reliant	Land Cruiser Estate	Vanden Plas
Montreal	1	629	Scimitar	Corona	1500
Aston Martin	1	818			Vauxhall
V8 Volante	2				Chevette
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Audi 80/100	2				Astra Estate
Audi Avant	2				Cavalier
Audi Quattro	2				Carlton
Austin Morris					Viceroy
Allegro	1				Royale
Ambassador	2				Viva
Vanden Plas	1				Volkswagen
Ital	2				Polo Classic
Maxi	1				Golf
Princess	2				Jetta
BMW					Passat
3 Series	2				Scirocco
5 Series	2				Derby
6 Series	2				Volvo
7 Series	2				343/345
Bristol					244/245
411/412/603	2				264
Citroen					265
2CV	1				66
Dyane 6	1				
Visa	1				
GSA/GS	2				
CX (inc. Prestige)	2				
Safari	2				
Familiale	2				
Crayford					
Cortina	2				
Mercedes	2				
Datsun					
Cherry	1				
Sunny	1				
Sunny Estate	2				
Stanza	2				
Bluebird	2				
Laurel 6	2				
Skyline	2				
Patrol HT	1				
Patrol Estate	2				
Violet	1				
De Tomaso					
Pantera	2				
Deauville	2				
Longchamps	2				
Ferrari					
308	2				
Mondial	2				
400/512	2				
Fiat					
Strada	1				
Mirafiori/128	1				
132	2				
Ford					
Escort	1				
Cortina	2				
Capri	2				
Granada	2				
Mustang	2				

Accord	2	929	2	Renault	Triumph
Prelude	2	1300	1	Renault 9/14	Acclaim
Executive	1	2000	2	Renault Fuego	TR7
Quintet	1	Montrose	2	Renault 18/20/30	
Hyundai		Mercedes	2	Renault 16/12	
Pony	1	200/220/230	2	Renault 15/16	
Jaguar/Daimler	2	300/350/380	2	Rolls Royce	
Daimler Sovereign	2	450/500	2	Silver Shadow	
Daimler Vanden Plas	2	MG	2	Corniche	
Daimler Double 6	2	MG	2	Carmargue	
Jaguar XJS	2	MG	1	Rover	
Jaguar XJS	2	Morgan	2	2000 Series	
Jeep		Plus 8	1	2300 Series	
Renegade	1	Morris	2	2600 Series	
Laredo	1	Marina	2	3500 Series	
Cherokee	2	Ital	2	Vanden Plas	
Lada		Opel	2	Range Rover	
1200	1	Kadett	1	Land Rover	
1300	1	Kadett 5-door	2	Saab	
1500	1	Kadett Estate	2	99/900	
1600	1	Manta Berlinetta	2	Skoda	
Niva	1	Rekord	2	Super Estelle	
Lancia		Commodore Berlina	2	S120	
Delta	1	Senator	2	Subaru	
Beta	2	Monza	2	1600/1800	
Spyder	2	Ascona	2	Talbot	
Trevi	1	Panther	2	Horizon	
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Gamma	2	Peugeot	2	Solara	
HPE	2	304/305	2	Tigara	
Lotus		504/505	2	Matra Rancho	
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FALKLANDS CRISIS

Invincible's pilots stand by to scramble

From John Witherow on board HMS Invincible April 23

Harrier squadrons on board the two carriers HMS Invincible and HMS Hermes have gone on full alert to intercept Argentine surveillance aircraft as the Royal Navy task force moves close to the Falkland Islands.

A Harrier is now prepared to take off within minutes of the first radar contact with an unidentified aircraft and rapidly intercept it at more than 100 miles from the fleet. This alert followed the interception by an armed Harrier from Hermes of an Argentine Air Force Boeing 707 on Wednesday.

Within hours of the alert coming into operation a fighter from the Invincible intercepted a second Boeing 707 carrying out long range surveillance at night and the fact that this was repeated within 18 hours indicates this form of reconnaissance will become increasingly frequent as the fleet comes within range of Argentine surveillance aircraft.

Lieutenant Brian Haigh, aged 32, who was the first pilot on the Invincible to be scrambled to meet a 707, stayed close to it for a few minutes before it headed off in a south-westerly direction. "I went alongside him with my lights flashing so he knew I was there," he said. "I then went underneath him and after about four minutes of this he rolled. I think he was looking for me so I popped up again beside him."

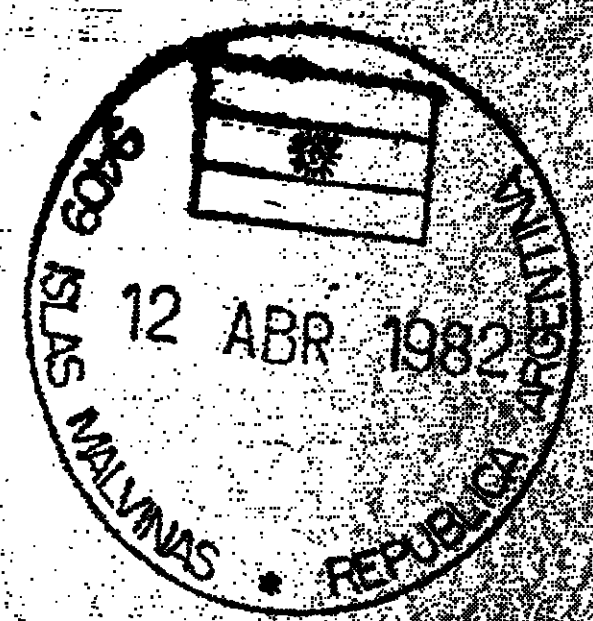
He added that the 707, which the Argentine is said to have three, did not overfly the fleet. Pilots on 24-hour alert now take it in turns to sit strapped in their cockpits on the flightdecks waiting to be scrambled. It is very quiet in there waiting for an hour or so. Lieutenant Commander Robin Kent, the senior pilot, said, "You just look at the sky".

The Harriers, armed with sidewinder missiles and cannon, are also flying hundreds of miles ahead of the task force on reconnaissance while Sea King helicopters are searching the ocean around the fleet for potentially hostile submarines. As a result of this possible threat, the Invincible and other ships have brought themselves to a full readiness for combat.

The 19,500-ton carrier carrying 1,000 men, entered defence stations today and is likely to maintain them for some considerable time. Not only does this mean the crew is ready to combat at any time through a complicated system of watches but it means the ship becomes a considerably more austere unit prepared for any possibility.

A notice entitled "War orders" has appeared which details that all top secret documents are to be kept in weighted bags presumably for disposal if there is any likelihood of capture by the enemy. Other non-essential material is to be destroyed daily.

The notice outlines how prisoners of war should be treated and a programme on the closed-circuit television have the conditions of the Geneva convention. The crew was told to deal with any prisoners in a humane way and carry out basic searches, interrogations and guarding. Although it adds that the Invincible is unsuitable for rescuing people from the sea, some leaders are to be made available for this possibility. In the event that any crew members are taken prisoner, it tells them to give only their name, rank, number and date of birth in response to any questions.



Sign of the times: A letter from the Falklands received in London franked with the Argentine name Malvinas.

Luce welcomes inquiry

By Julian Havland, Political Editor

Mr Richard Luce, who resigned from the Foreign Office with Lord Carrington and Mr Humphrey Atkins because of the Falklands invasion, said last night that he supported very strongly the Prime Minister's decision to hold a review of events leading up to the invasion.

Mr Luce, speaking at West Rusington, in Sussex, said he thought it would be healthy for the nation to see whether any lessons could be learnt, and to set events of the last few weeks in perspective.

But to achieve this the review would need to cover all government departments concerned, examine how they discharged their responsibilities before the invasion, have access to all necessary papers, and be free to

examine the problem in the perspective of the last 15 or 20 years. Saying that it was in the public interest to seek the truth, Mr Luce added that he made no criticism of Foreign Office officials who were dedicated to the national interest and their public duty.

The Prime Minister told MPs on April 8 that there should be a review of how government departments discharged their responsibilities before the invasion, and that the Government would consult members of other parties about the form it should take. There is no pressure for a decision until the Falklands crisis is resolved, but opinion at Westminster seems to favour the task being given

to a small group of privy counsellors.

Recognition is growing among MPs that they as well as the public have much to learn about the vulnerability of distant possessions, and that Conservative and Labour governments must bear some blame for the failure to forestall the present danger.

If the public is reassured, several MPs believe, then no active politician who has held responsibility for the conduct of foreign policy in recent years can be eligible.

Mr Luce, narrowing the field for recruitment further, said the review must be carried out by "public figures with no vested interest, who would clearly be regarded as beyond reproach by Parliament and the public".

Invasion attacked

Brazilian newspapers are backing Britain

From Patrick Knight, São Paulo, April 23

The serious Brazilian press has been almost unanimous in condemning the Argentine invasion of the Falkland Islands and has devoted series of leading articles on the matter.

The *O Estado de São Paulo*, the leading São Paulo newspaper said earlier this week: "politically, the invasion of the Falklands is a gesture of despair. It was as if, prompted by the delicate internal situation, the Galtieri regime considered that the challenge to the British Government would serve to recreate internal unity and confer on Argentina the role of leader of the South American nations."

Some opportunistic support from countries seeking pretexts for resolving their own frontier problems outside the law masked the first error of strategic evaluation. This was to imagine that Great Britain would not react, and also that the Soviet Union would not seek to take advantage of the conflict to try to establish itself in South America.

In the face of these errors, General Galtieri sought to correct them with another, by demanding that the organisation of collective support to Argentina under the terms of the reciprocal assistance agreement, hoping that Latin America would demonstrate in solidarity even if it was the Argentine Government which had been guilty of aggression, and Great Britain was only upholding rights trampled on by an act of force.

On the same day, the Rio de Janeiro newspaper *Jornal do Brasil* stated: "The invocation of the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance by Argentina opens a new and equally confused

stage in this absurd conflict. The treaty was drawn up in a very different epoch from our own and with very different aims. In that year of 1947, the world was divided into two clear blocks, and the treaty aimed to protect the democratic alliance which had won the war against Nazism.

"The treaty has now been invoked against a country of the Atlantic community, which until yesterday was sufficiently friendly with Argentina to provide it with a large part of the foreign credits which were needed. The justification is more difficult because in this case the aggressor country is Argentina. Under no circumstances can the treaty oblige any of its members to honour it with an infringement of the principle of peaceful solution of problems."

It is possible that Argentina has obtained some political support in meetings of foreign ministers, but this will not be translated into an endorsement of the use of force. What will the Argentine Government do then?

"The present Argentine leadership threw itself into the direction of a conflict. To reverse this, would certainly signify the loss of power. In these circumstances *caudillos* (leaders) usually persist to the bitter end, indifferent to the suffering which they impose on the nation," the *Jornal do Brasil* concluded.

Mr Brasilia: Senhor Joao Havelange, president of the International Football Federation (FIFA), said today he was only upholding rights trampled on by an act of force.

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Britons told of risks in Argentina

By Our Foreign Staff

The British Government last night intensified its warnings to British citizens to leave Argentina if at all possible. A statement broadcast by the BBC World Service said that, now that the British naval task force was approaching the area of the Falkland Islands, a period of increasing tension and risk could lie ahead. British citizens who had not acted upon earlier warnings should "consider again whether they should take an early opportunity of leaving the country by normal commercial means", the statement added.

The new warning followed the receipt of death threats by British citizens in South America from what appeared to be an Argentine terrorist organisation. The Foreign Office said that it was taking seriously threats of reprisals against British families if war broke out between Britain and Argentina.

The threats, which were contained in letters sent to the British naval task force, were received by British citizens in Montevideo, the capital of Uruguay.

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Israel and Egypt find way out of border dispute

From Our Correspondent, Cairo, April 23

Representatives of the United States, Egypt and Israel today reached tentative agreement on a procedure to resolve the long-standing border dispute and said they expected to complete it on Sunday in time for the final withdrawal of Israeli troops from Sinai.

If agreement is announced on Sunday, it will not be the definitive demarcation line between Israel and Egypt, but an agreement on how to agree on the final border lines.

No details of the talks were released, but Dr Boutros Ghali, Egypt's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, said new agreements had been reached and were subject to approval by the political leaderships in Egypt and Israel.

Mr Walter Stoessel, the United States Deputy Secretary of State, described the seven-hour negotiations in Cairo as excellent progress. For a diplomat who has been most conservative in his statements since he started the shuttle between Cairo and Jerusalem nine

days ago, Mr Stoessel further volunteered: "We hope to have a solution by noon Sunday."

Israel's delegate, Mr David Kimche, the Director-General of the Foreign Ministry, said progress was made and expressed the belief that "all will be finished Sunday". Dr Ghali was as positive: "I think we will reach agreement."

American sources close to Mr Stoessel say they are seeking to bring Egypt and Israel to a final agreement in an attempt to give more credibility to the peace pact and thus draw moderate

countries like Jordan into peace talks with Israel.

At the meeting today Egypt and the United States had hoped the Israeli delegation would be headed by the Foreign Minister, Mr Yitzhak Shamir, but Mr Kimche came instead and the Egyptians reportedly saw this as an attempt to delay decision making. Mr Kimche came with Mr Stoessel from Jerusalem on the same aircraft.

The seven-hour talks were punctuated by a one-hour meeting between all three delegations. The conference was held in the grand ballroom of the Salam (Peace) Hotel, near Cairo airport. The full session was preceded and followed by bilateral meetings in the rooms of the delegations.

It is not known how the three parties will announce their decision on Sunday, or whether they will meet on Saturday night for the Sabbath. A senior Egyptian delegate said it was likely the Egyptians and Israelis would consult by telephone before sunset on Friday and hold off until sunset on Saturday.

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Paris bomb aftermath

Unknown enemy besieges French

From Robert Fisk, Beirut, April 23

The French Paratroopers were young and wore bright red berets. They did not welcome the French Embassy in Beirut this morning. Instead their grenades pinned to their battle dress pockets, they pointed their rifles ostentatiously at the stomach of each new arrival until the bespectacled security guard had vouchsafed each visitor's identity.

Sandbags were piled around the iron doors while receptionists peered from behind bullet-proof screens. The tricolour still snapped confidently in the compound square but the French Embassy was under siege.

No one, of course, was saying just who might be planning to attack the mission. The Press Attaché was away. The Defence Attaché was too busy to talk to journalists. Outside the gates, Lebanon's Squad 15 was on high alert, ready theoretically to defend France from its enemies.

Thirty-five French troops from the United Nations force in Lebanon have been seconded to the embassy to protect the ambassador and his staff from unknown threats. "Carles" is a name that French diplomats have mentioned these past few days. But in Beirut no one suggests publicly just now that the French fear the Syrians.

In Damascus, there is much-publicized consternation on the part of the Syrians at France's decision to expel two Syrian embassy officials after yesterday's car bombing in Paris. The reciprocal expulsion of two French diplomats from Damascus was said by the state broadcasting service to be an unfortunate necessity.

Syria, the radio said, was not responsible for the bomb that killed a woman and wounded many pedestrians near the Champs Elysees. The Syrians did not do such things.

But the Syrian authorities also went on to condemn this week's French television film which implied, none too subtly, that the Syrians had ordered the murder of the ambassador to Beirut last September. Mr Louis Delamare was shot dead in his chauffeur-driven car in West Beirut while travelling home to lunch. His assassins were never identified and — this being Lebanon — were never found.

In fact, the world in Beirut after Mr Delamare's death was a Lebanese Shia militia group had killed him on instructions from the Iranian Government which was angry at France's decision to sell Mirage jet fighters to President Saddam Hussein's regime in Iraq. Syria, of course, is an ally of Iran, but this scarcely proves Syria's part in Mr Delamare's murder.

However, rumour also now has it in the Lebanese capital that the French television film on Mr Delamare's murder was made with the assistance

of M. Guy Cavallo, one of the French Embassy's communications officers in Beirut. Mr Cavallo was murdered at his Beirut apartment just one week ago, together with his young wife who was six months pregnant.

As usual, the assassins were not apprehended, nor does anyone here expect that they will. Thus, it seems, French suspicion of Syrian involvement in the Ambassador's murder grew — even if the Syrians had little or nothing to do with it.

But the authorities in Damascus clearly sensed that there was something doubly suspicious about the French Embassy's documentary that held them culpable for Mr Delamare's assassination.

The Syrian state radio claimed today that the programme was to have been broadcast from Paris last Saturday — three days after Mr Cavallo's murder — but had been mysteriously delayed until later in the week.

The Syrians, however, had no comment on the Arabic language and pro-Iraqi magazine that appeared to be the target for the Paris car bomb. *Al Watan al-Arabi* has long espoused the Iraqi Ba'ath cause but its latest issue caused raised eyebrows even in Beirut. For it contained a long interview with the leader of the outlawed Syrian Muslim Brotherhood movement in which he threatened to assassinate President Hafez el Assad of Syria.

Whether the French authorities knew this before they expelled the two Syrian diplomats remains to be seen.

In the meantime, the only palpable effect of French fears in Lebanon has been made manifest in the United Nations logistics unit at Najara, which has transferred 35 of its men to the embassy.

They drove up to the mission in Beirut from southern Lebanon in the United Nations uniforms and blue berets but changed into French red paratroopers' hats once they entered the compound.

The French Government effected this metamorphosis with the approval of the United Nations in New York this evening the impression of turning United Nations troops here into just another Lebanese militia.

Paris: President Mitterrand called in security chiefs to plan tactics to combat the terrorist campaign by Syrian agents against Iraq which has now involved France.

Mr Gaston Defferre, the Interior Minister, said that the meeting, attended by security service chiefs and an army general, amounted to a "little council of war" after the car bomb in Paris which killed a woman and injured 62.

Damascus has denied involvement, but diplomats said French officials believed the blast was part of a Syrian-inspired campaign to "punish" France for its activities in the Middle East.

Minister escapes jail term

From Moshe Brilliant Tel Aviv, April 23

A judge today gave a Cabinet Minister convicted of larceny a suspended prison sentence plus a fine of £100 and a warning to consider a system that had tempted the official to dip into a charity fund.

Judge Victoria Ostrovsky-Kohn said Mr Aharon Abuhazzeira, then mayor of Ramle, may have been misguided because the Ministry of Interior had for many years granted funds to registered charity societies without controlling their disbursement or laying down proper criteria.

The moment the judge left the bench after pronouncing sentence, a female relative of the Moroccan-born minister ululated ecstatically from the back of the court room. Spectators and jurists were patently astonished by the leniency. The minister's stated supporters, who had been kept out of the courtroom by police as a precaution against a riot, danced and sang outside and lifted their hero to their shoulders when he appeared.

Mr Abuhazzeira, the Minister of Labour, Welfare and Immigrants Absorption, said he remained determined to appeal against his conviction to the High Court and to resign from the Cabinet. His designated successor, Mr Aharon Uzzan, said he would restore the Cabinet seat to the party leader as soon as he won his appeal.

Mr Abuhazzeira was sentenced to 30 months jail for paying the family grocer and depositing money in an election fund with cheques from a charity fund he headed in 1975. He was also given sentences of 18 months and three months on counts of breaching trust. All sentences were suspended for two years. Mr Moshe Gabai, treasurer of the charity fund, received a two months suspended sentence.

Judge Ostrovsky-Kohn said she was being lenient because justice would not be seen to be done if after years of absolutely no supervision over charity funds, the law would be applied maximally in the first case.

UN warning on Lebanon

New York — A demand for the restoration of the ceasefire in Lebanon was made here by the president of the Security Council, who also gave a warning against any recurrence of armed attacks in the area. (Zoriana Yelkowsky writes.)

The statement by Mr Kamanda was Kamanda of Laire came after hours of late night consultations on the best way for the council to prevent more tension in Lebanon. It is not clear what measures might be taken.

The United States had objected to singling out Israel as a violator of the nine-month old ceasefire without giving the Palestine Liberation Organisation some share of the blame.

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UN warning on Lebanon

View from across the Andes

Chile's distrust of its neighbour reawakened

From Ted Simon, Santiago

Unlike in Buenos Aires, where temperatures run higher and much hot air blows in from the Atlantic, autumn in Santiago is clear, dry and cool. To the least Latin of the Latin-American countries, attitudes tend to conform with the climate. The Italianate posturing and bravado of the Argentines is anathema to most Chileans who, at the best of times, regard the antics of their trans-Andean neighbours with a concession bordering on contempt.

However, this is far from being the best of times. Chile is down by a severe and continuing economic depression with no relief in sight. Unemployment is high, now reaching deep into the middle classes. The country's resources are low.

The political and cultural life of Chile is virtually paralysed under the heavy-handed and increasingly patriarchal dictatorship of General Augusto Pinochet, and now Argentina has precipitated a crisis which threatens Chile from one end to the other of its immensely long border.

In their hearts, whatever their other allegiances, Chileans feel that Argentina cannot be trusted. The more thoughtful of them see a country with a disastrous military history whose Army is motivated by hurt pride, and a country with an equally disastrous economic history whose Government is motivated by frustration and the need for a common cause.

When the Army and Government are one, under the leadership of an apparently Mussolini-like general, they have reason to fear the worst.

"This is, without doubt, the most serious event for our part of the world since the Second World War," Señor Claudio Orrego, a candidate for the presidency of the Christian Democratic Party, said, "all politicians in Chile are 'former' now," he explained wryly.

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The Yard's style seen in Indiana

Batesville, Indiana. — In the town of Batesville, Indiana, the style of the Yard is seen in the town's architecture. The town is known for its historic architecture, including the Batesville Hotel, which is a landmark building. The town is also known for its annual festival, which is held in the town square. The festival is a major event in the town and attracts many visitors from out of town.

Jail for niece of Minister

Johannesburg. — Mrs. Hanneke Fitzgerald, aged 22, the niece of M. Piet Koorndorp, South African Minister of Agriculture, Development, and Forestry, has been sentenced to a year in prison for her role in the assassination of a prominent anti-apartheid activist. The court found her guilty of conspiracy to murder and sentenced her to a year in prison. She was also fined 10,000 rand for her role in the assassination.

F16s return to service

Washington. — The Pentagon said that 109 of the 240 F16 fighters grounded because of possible wing wear were ready to fly again. A spokesman said that the fighters were grounded because of concerns about the safety of the wings. The Pentagon said that the fighters had been inspected and found to be safe to fly. The fighters are now being returned to service.

Makarios aide imprisoned

Nicosia. — Mr. Miltiades Christodoulou, the Cypriot Government's spokesman for 17 years, was jailed for six months for forgery and misappropriation of funds. The court found him guilty of forging documents and misappropriating funds from the government. He was sentenced to six months in prison. The court also ordered him to pay back the funds he had misappropriated.

Anti-abortion plea to MPs

Mother Teresa, who in Tokyo urged Japanese MPs to lead their country towards peace and joy and away from abortions — which are legal in Japan and are sharply increasing among unmarried women. She made the plea during a visit to Japan. She said that she was concerned about the increasing number of abortions in Japan and urged the Japanese government to take action to reduce the number of abortions.

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Fighter deal

Delhi. — India has agreed to buy the French Mirage 2000 combat aircraft, Mr. Venkataraman, the Defence Minister, told the Indian Parliament. He said that the deal was a significant one for India and that it would help to modernize the Indian air force. The deal is worth \$1.5 billion.

Springbok flour bombers guilty

Auckland. Two men who buzzed and flour-bombed a rugby match between New Zealand and South Africa last year were found guilty of committing a criminal nuisance and flying below 1,000ft over a populated area. The court found them guilty of the charges and sentenced them to a year in prison. They were also fined 10,000 dollars for their role in the bombing.

Dissident sentenced

Stockholm. — An Estonian dissident, Dr. Endel Ross, has been sentenced to a year in a labour camp after appeals for strikes in the Soviet Republic of Estonia last year. The court found him guilty of inciting strikes and sentenced him to a year in a labour camp. He was also fined 10,000 dollars for his role in the strikes.

US flag burnt

Seoul. — University students burnt a United States flag in an anti-American demonstration in Chunchon, 60 miles north-east of Seoul. Four student leaders were arrested. The demonstration was part of a larger anti-American movement in South Korea. The students said that they were protesting against the US military presence in South Korea.

Hunger strike threat

Moscow. — Four Soviet citizens, denied permission to join their families in the West, said they would stage an indefinite hunger strike at an international religious peace conference to be held here next month. They said that they were being denied permission to join their families because of their political beliefs. They said that they were protesting against the Soviet government's policy of denying them the right to join their families.

US prevails on Salvador to pick moderate

From Paul Ellman, Washington, April 23

The Reagan Administration today appeared to be on the verge of achieving at least partial success in its efforts to secure a Government in El Salvador acceptable to the United States Congress. Following strong pressure from the American Embassy in San Salvador, and the personal intervention of Mr. Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, right-wing leaders have agreed with the Christian Democrats to name a moderate figure to serve as interim President for the next year.

Considered almost certain to fill the post is Señor Alvaro Magaña, president of a big, semi-private bank and a lawyer with strong liberal leanings. Señor Magaña's name was one of three suggested by the Salvadorean military leadership, in its efforts to end the political impasse in El Salvador since elections on March 28 produced no clear majority for any party.

The Christian Democrats, the biggest single party with 24 of the 60 seats in the Constituent Assembly, were initially isolated by the parties of the right, which together controlled a majority, and said that they planned to govern alone. The right, however, has split over the question of who will serve as interim President until elections are held next year. The leading party, the Christian Democrats, has said that it is unhappy with Señor Magaña, whom one party official described as "beyond socialism", but its principal partner, the National Conciliation Party, has agreed to side with the Christian Democrats over his appointment.

The agreement to back Señor Magaña for the interim presidency is seen as indicating that the Christian Democrats will be able to secure some major posts in the new Cabinet, the composition of which is still being negotiated. The American Ambassador, Mr. Deane Hinton, as well as Mr. Haig, have publicly warned that exclusion of the Christian Democrats from the Government would probably cause Congress to cut off military aid to El Salvador.

Differences remain over islands

From John Best, Ottawa, April 23

Differences between France and Canada over the waters surrounding the French islands of St Pierre and Miquelon appeared no closer to a solution today after talks between M. Pierre Mauroy, the French Prime Minister, and Canadian leaders. However, both sides seemed determined not to let the dispute hamper the growth of closer relations between the two countries, especially in the economic field.

M. Mauroy is on a five-day visit to Canada, during which trade and industrial cooperation is emerging as a central theme. Among subjects he discussed yesterday with M. Pierre Trudeau, Canadian Prime Minister, were French participation in the new European airliner project, the Airbus. M. Mauroy had what Mr. Mark Macdonald, the Canadian External Affairs Minister, called a "slight discussion" with Canadian ministers about the islands, which lie 15 miles off the south coast of Newfoundland. France is claiming a 200-mile economic zone around the islands, and this conflicts with Canada's own 200-mile zone, proclaimed five years ago. The boundary between the islands and Newfoundland has been settled.

The dinner last night, M. Mauroy and Mr. Trudeau put aside their differences over maritime boundaries and offered toasts to the future of relations between the two countries frequently troubled in the past. France's special relationship with Quebec. M. Mauroy said the sentiments which united France with French-speaking Canadians, especially those in Quebec, "should not in any way taint our relations with Canada." Mr. Trudeau said: "We are arriving at a less romantic and more realistic vision in our relations."

Sweeping win in Malaysia

From David Watts, Kuala Lumpur, April 23

unlikely that they will return results dissimilar to the peninsula. The National Front coalition effectively swamped the fundamentalist Muslim Partial Islam Semalaysia (PAS) which had been expected to recover some seats from its disastrous showing in the elections of 1978. Though many of the votes were close, the party was only able to recover a single seat in the new Parliament in the northern state of Kelantan to leave its standing the same as in 1978, with five seats. Its president was unseated.

Hardest hit of the opposition parties was the Islamic Action Party which lost its chairman in a head-on fight with the Malaysian Chinese Association, which along with the Malaysian Indian Congress makes up the National Front. The Democratic Action Party saw its representation slide from 16 to six in the new Parliament in a significant shift of support towards the National Front.



Edam Premiere: Bearers carrying cheese in Alkmaar on the opening day of the Dutch town's cheese market season. Holland is the world's leading exporter of cheese.

Tories under fire

Unions join battle on Bill

From Ian Murray, The Hague, April 23

The British Government's proposed trade union legislation represents an attack on the rights of trade unionists throughout the world, Mr. Georges Debunne, the newly-elected president of the European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC), said here today. In his inaugural address to the confederation's fourth congress, the Belgian trade union leader said that it was essential for trade unionists in other countries to show their solidarity in the fight against any government attempts to limit union rights nationally. These attempts represented a danger to those same rights in other countries.

He said later that he hoped the confederation could help the British TUC in its opposition to the legislation. This could well take the form initially of a direct approach to the British ministers to ask the Government to think again as well as making representations to other governments to use their influence on the British government to change its mind.

Mr. Debunne at the same time showed his sympathy with the TUC's anti-Common Market stance. He found it curious that while being a loyal member of the European trade union Movement the TUC had a tendency to want Britain to come out of the Community.

This double standard he felt, made it difficult for the European idea to penetrate the shop floor in Britain. He admitted in his speech that the confederation had lost touch with grass roots opinion in the trade union movement. The main work of the week-long conference was to bring ministers to the table to discuss how best to face the economic crisis in Europe. "Governments in the council must recognize that to overcome their own national problems European approaches are also required", the resolution says. It went on to say that the British government's approach to the economic crisis in Europe was "not a question of forgoing national interest but of recognizing that enhanced cooperation is now required to pursue them."

Delegates met today with the warning by Herr Willy Brandt, the party chairman, ringing in their ears: "Our people must not come under the rod of those who offer it drastic neo-conservative cures. In other countries, look! they have plunged whole sections of the working class into a new poverty."

Without mentioning Britain by name, Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor, declared that the result of neo-conservative economic recipes elsewhere had been devastating. They had markedly increased unemployment without achieving growth or stability.

Schmidt's olive branch to pacifists

From Patricia Clough, Munich, April 23

Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, today urgently tried to patch up a last-minute rift with the pacifist wing at the Social Democratic Party congress which had threatened to undo a week of efforts for reconciliation. The Chancellor had unwittingly upset many delegates late last night by implying that the party was playing the Soviet Union's game and their views would make war more likely. He stated that if peace movement leaders succeeded in preventing the deployment of new Nato missiles "the Soviet Union would have achieved its most important goal."

He went on to quote a warning by Professor Carl-Friedrich von Weizsäcker, a leading physicist and one of West Germany's most eminent thinkers, that a departure from Nato's missile strategy would be a serious blow to the alliance, destroy the basis for negotiations and could increase the possibility of war later on.

Poland delays picking its fans for World Cup

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw, April 23

This summer's World Cup football contest is proving something of a headache for the Polish Government. Now that Poland has qualified for the competition, a number of fans will have to be allowed to travel to Spain to cheer on the national team but somehow the authorities have to stop people defecting.

Since martial law, according to official accounts, 210 sailors have defected to have 11 members of the Mazowiec dance group and three ambassadors. In addition, several hundred Poles abroad at the time of the declaration of martial law four months ago, when the borders were closed, have not returned.

The passport procedures for leaving the country are still extremely complex and only a trickle of people have been allowed in the West. However, the martial law authorities have come up with what they believe to be a fail-safe system, designed to weed out possible potential defectors. First, according to tourist officials, only 1,000 people will be allowed to travel to Spain although they admit that more than 100,000 have expressed a wish to attend the contest.

Secondly, the costs will be extremely high. [Geneva: About 137,000 Poles now in Western Europe, half the total there, want to stay in the West indefinitely or permanently, a spokesman for the United Nations High Commissioner for refugees, said (AP reports). Asylum had been requested by 47,000 while another 90,000 had asked for residency permits or an extension of their visitors' visa.

Vienna: Herr Erwin Lant, Austrian Interior Minister, said the United States had agreed to help Austria resolve its Polish refugee problem by taking 1,000 Poles every month (Reuters reports).

Texan bidder walks out of 'Daily News' talks

From Our Own Correspondent, New York, April 23

The Texan millionaire who has been negotiating to buy the Daily News in New York broke off negotiations with the unions last night, three days before the deadline for agreement expires. Mr. Edward Silver, the lawyer representing Mr. Joseph Albritton, stalked away from the negotiating table saying the unions were not convinced of the urgency of their situation.

"I am of the opinion that unless and until the unions realize that the Daily News is shutting down there is no possibility of negotiations permitting Albritton to buy the Daily News," said Mr. Theodore Kibel, the lawyer for the unions, accused Mr. Albritton of giving the impression that his demands for a two-year pay freeze were non-negotiable. He said that Mr. Albritton was trying to buy the paper at no cost which was exactly what people did when they held up aircraft.

Mr. Rupert Murdoch, publisher of the New York Post, has been negotiating to buy the Daily News in New York. He has been in the wings waiting to see if there is an opportunity for him. Mr. Murdoch has been in the wings waiting to see if there is an opportunity for him. Mr. Murdoch has been in the wings waiting to see if there is an opportunity for him.

The Chicago Tribune Company, which owns the News, has been remarkably unwilling, however, to entertain an offer from Mr. Murdoch so far. It has described Mr. Albritton as the "last buyer of last resort."

This morning the Post suggests that the Chicago company will be unable to afford to close it down. Under new technology contracts negotiated some time ago the printers were given guarantees of lifetime employment. They would undoubtedly sue to ensure that the paper was not closed.

Blue moon runs rings round the Sun

From Michael Hamlyn, New York, April 23

Those things that are supposed to happen once in a blue moon stand a very good chance of coming true shortly. A massive cloud of volcanic debris swept into the stratosphere is drifting there and expected to turn the Moon blue, the twilight purple and to create green rings round the sun.

The cloud, which now stretches across the Pacific, from Mexico as far as Saudi Arabia, is also expected to have a significant effect on the weather. The cloud is 15 miles above the Earth's surface and is two miles thick.

According to Dr. Brian Toon, a National Aeronautics and Space Administration (Nasa) scientist, the cloud could lower the average temperature beneath it by 1°F. "Changes in temperature could range up to 10°F in any given area", he said.

The debris comes from the eruption of the Mexican volcano Mount Chichonal on March 29. The cloud is bigger than any such phenomenon since 1912, and is considerably bigger than the cloud left by the eruption of Mount St Helens.

The drop in temperature will probably mean that the winter frosts will arrive in the northern hemisphere earlier than usual. While hovering over the Pacific the cloud has already turned the deep cerulean of the sky over Hawaii a milky and mad-eyed blue.

A Nasa pilot flying a U2 reconnaissance aircraft discovered the cloud. Mexico City: An Army patrol has recovered the bones of 30 people killed in the eruption on March 29 of the Chichonal volcano in south-east Mexico, official sources said here. This brings to 52 the official number of dead. General Felix Galvan the Defence Minister, said last week that 2,755 people were still missing. — AFP.

Law Report April 24 1982 Queen's Bench Division

Exemplary damages for police assault

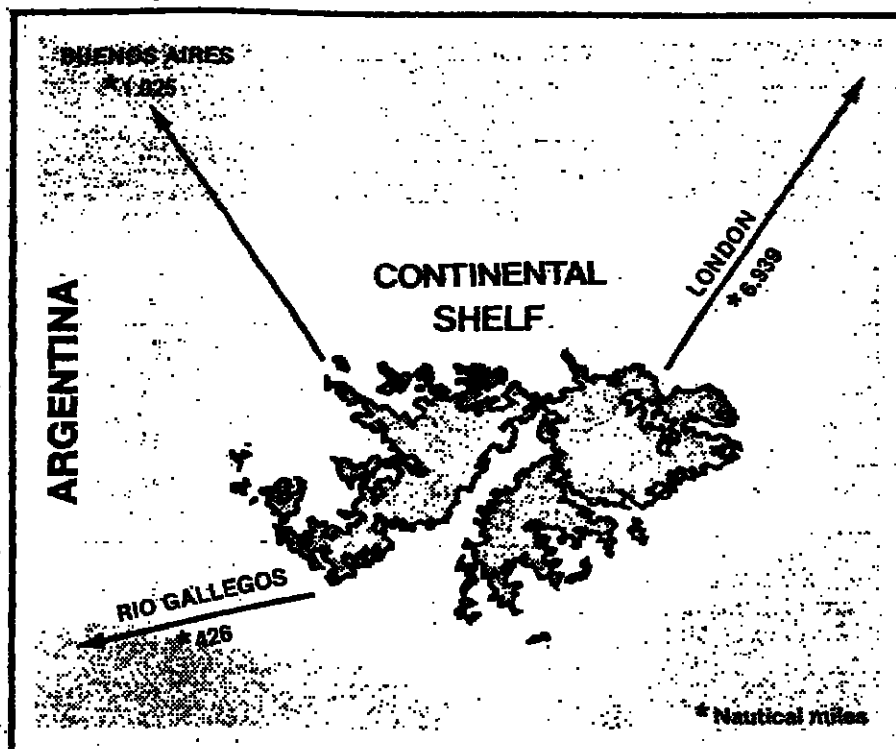
White and Another v Metropolitan Police Commissioner. Before Mr Justice Mansfield. Judgment delivered April 23. Two plaintiffs were awarded £20,000 exemplary damages each in their action against the Metropolitan Police Commissioner for false imprisonment, assault and malicious prosecution for what in his Lordship's view constituted oppressive, arbitrary or unconstitutional behaviour by the police. The plaintiffs were also awarded aggravated damages of £5,000 and £4,500 respectively as well as agreed special damages of £3,840 each. The plaintiffs, David and Lucille White, of 150 Lordship Road, Stoke Newington, London, claimed damages including exemplary damages for (a) false imprisonment by Police Constable M. K. Peak, PC Vincent Rosser, PC George Lazenby, WPC Denise Appleton and others acting under the direction and control of the Metropolitan Police Commissioner on September 16, 1976 at Stoke Newington police station; (b) assault by the officers or any of them and other officers unknown at the plaintiff's home and at the police station; and (c) malicious prosecution by the officers on September 16, 1976. The basis of the claim was that the police officers entered the plaintiffs' home unlawfully, or if under the authority of a search warrant they failed to show the warrant to explain their presence in the house; that they unlawfully assaulted the plaintiffs, seized them without lawful excuse or authority, falsely imprisoning them for about four or five hours and charged them with assaulting police officers in the execution of their duty. At their trial on indictment one year later the plaintiffs were acquitted on all charges. Mr K. J. Zuckerman, QC and Mrs Myrtle Mithras for the plaintiffs; Mr Laurence Marshall for the Commissioner. MR JUSTICE MANSFIELD, delivering a reserved judgment, said that at about 12.30 am on September 16, 1976 Police Sergeant Cummins was given a

warrant to search the plaintiffs' home for stolen goods and to keep the house under casual observation and to report any activity. Ignorant of these steps, the plaintiffs were in bed asleep, as were their three young daughters. Two of their sons, Dennis and Carlton White, were in the basement with two friends. At about 12.45 am the two friends went to leave by the front door. As they opened the door they saw PC Holland and WPC Appleton approaching the house. The evidence for the plaintiffs was that the police officers entered the house and when asked by Dennis White whether they had a warrant they said nothing. If that account of their entry was correct, it constituted a trespass, since the common law rule provides that a search warrant had to be in the physical possession of the person seeking to execute it. The defendant sought to justify the officers' presence by saying that the officers entered not to execute the warrant but in pursuance of their powers under section 2 of the Criminal Law Act 1967 upon reasonable suspicion that a burglary or theft was taking place at the house, which the officers alleged they did not realise until later was the house in respect of which the warrant had been obtained and upon which they had been asked to keep observation. It was said that the suspicious occurrence leading the officers to enter the house was the sight of three coloured youths coming out of the front door of the house at that time of night. His Lordship could not accept that. Before entering the house, the two officers had reported some activity and shortly thereafter the officers arrived, calling out to the plaintiffs to assist him. Mrs White heard a noise and went to investigate. She was dressed only in a nightdress when she saw the officers. According to her evidence she saw a number of police officers in the passage and tried to get past them because she saw police hitting her son Dennis with a truncheon. No doubt the unexpected presence of so many police

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Some facts you may want to know about the Malvinas and have probably never been told.



The Malvinas are a group of islands off the coast of Argentina. The British call them the Falklands. They were discovered on April 7, 1504 by the famous Florentine navigator and cartographer, Amerigo Vespucci.

Held by Spain from 1600 until 1811

Spain held legal rights to the Islands from January 24, 1600 until February 11, 1811. These rights were never formally disputed by any other nation during that period.

However, in the mid-1700's, "Squatters" from France and England enjoyed brief stays in the Islands. Frenchmen from St. Malo (hence the name "Malouines") settled there between 1764 and 1767, but left as a result of the enforcement of Article 6 of the "Pacto de Familia" between Spain and France.

The British moved into the Islands around 1765, were expelled by the Spaniards in February 1768, returned in 1771, and left again on May 20, 1774. Spain then placed the Islands under the jurisdiction of Buenos Aires.

Between 1774 and 1811, Spain appointed nine successive governors of the Malvinas. On March 18, 1811, the last of these governors, Gerardo Bondas, was instructed by his government to abandon the Islands.

Argentina became an independent nation in July 1816, taking over the territories formerly ruled by Spain from Buenos Aires.

The Malvinas remained unoccupied until 1820 when the government of Buenos Aires commissioned an American named David Jewitt to take them over. Jewitt had joined the Argentine Navy "to serve the great cause of American independence." He arrived in the Islands commanding the Argentine Frigate "Heroína" on November 2, 1820 and informed the Government of Buenos Aires that he had "taken possession of the Islands in the name of the country to which they belong by natural law."

In 1822 Luis Vernet, an entrepreneur from Hamburg, persuaded the Argentine government to grant him sealing and fishing rights. In 1829 Vernet was appointed Governor.

By 1830, the Malvinas were undisputedly a part of Argentina.

1833: By Jingo, We've Done It

On January 2, 1833, the British occupied the Islands by force. They ordered the Argentines out and forbade them to return.

Until April 2, 1882, any Argentine visiting the Islands had to show his return ticket on arrival.

In 1851 the British granted the "Falkland Islands Company" a virtual monopolistic control over the Islands' economy.

This company profited handsomely until recently. Although its fortunes are certainly on the wane, it has always been a stumbling block in the negotiations between Britain and Argentina.

Second Class Citizens

The population of the Island is divided in two categories: The locals — who call themselves "Kelpers" after the seaweed that grows in abundance off-shore — and the British.

The latter includes governmental officials, high ranking officers of the Falkland Island Co., radio operators, etc.

The "Kelpers" have historically been excluded from the more relevant jobs, are not considered British citizens and are only allowed to visit Great Britain once every two years and for a short period of time.

The highest ranking authorities of the Archipelago are appointed directly by London.

The islanders are second class citizens. They have no right of "Abode" in Great Britain unless they are grandchildren of British citizens.

Dwindling Population

In 1937 nearly 3,000 people inhabited the Islands. Today less than 1,800 remain.

Many Islanders emigrated when they realized that there was little future left for them under British rule.

Britain has never shown an active interest in the Islands. There are no proper hospitals nor educational facilities. Many children from Malvinas have to attend school in Argentina and Uruguay. Many sick Islanders have been restored to health at hospitals in mainland Argentina.

A British ship arrives at the Islands once every three months.

The only airstrip on the Islands was built by Argentina which has, since 1972, maintained the only regular air service to and from the continent, thus providing the only real link between the Malvinas and the rest of the world.

All the fuel for the islands is supplied by the Argentine Petroleum company.

Argentine teachers have been working on the Islands for nearly ten years.

All of these efforts by Argentina were commended by the United Nations (Resolution 3160 of December 14, 1973).

Give Us—And Them—A Chance

Argentina has not regained the Islands to inflict injury or loss on the local inhabitants, nor to modify their lifestyle.

Argentina does not wish to force anyone to change their citizenship. After all, a community of 17,000 British subjects lives peacefully and has prospered in Argentina.

Argentina is willing to negotiate a special statute for the Islanders that will guarantee their interests and preserve their rights.

Furthermore, Argentina is willing to grant special rights and economic assistance that will create better conditions for the development of the economy and the welfare of the Islanders.

A Colony?—You Decide

Article 73 of the Charter of the United Nations establishes the obligation by member states administering non-autonomous territories to report regularly to the Secretary General on the conditions in these territories.

Complying with this obligation, Great Britain has periodically submitted reports on the Malvinas to the Secretary General, thus recognizing the colonial status of this territory.

On December 20, 1960, resolution 1514 (XV) of the general assembly established the need to put an immediate end to colonialism.

As a result of this resolution, a special committee was set up to deal with cases of de-colonization. This committee of 24 members included the Malvinas Islands in the list of territories to be de-colonized.

In 1965, the General Assembly issued resolution 2065 (XX) which declared the Malvinas a colony, acknowledged the dispute between Argentina and Great Britain and urged both governments to initiate negotiations without further delay.

Put It On The Back Burner, Chum

Britain has consistently stalled on the discussions. For the past 17 years almost no progress has been made.

British negotiators have delayed, procrastinated and refused to take decisions conducive to a reasonable agreement. Always polite, but hardly ever constructive.

By 1975 Argentina was losing its patience. The government recalled its Ambassador from London and asked the British Ambassador in Buenos Aires to leave.

However, two years later, talks were resumed at Argentina's initiative.

In 1981, at the United Nations, Argentina warned the United Kingdom that it would not allow the Malvinas to continue as a British Colony and asked for renewed and serious negotiations.

Argentina made a final diplomatic proposal in February of this year. It suggested that a permanent committee be set up to deal with the matter. The United Kingdom did not accept this proposal.

What Happened At Leith

Leith is a tiny settlement on the Island of San Pedro in the South Georgias, a dependency of the Malvinas. It was once a whaling station. The factory is still there, obsolete and unused for many years.

An Argentine entrepreneur by the name of Constantino Davidoff was awarded a formal contract to dismantle the factory and sell it off as scrap. The British government was aware of this contract and requested Mr. Davidoff to furnish a list of the personnel that would be involved in the job. Mr. Davidoff complied with this request.

On arrival, Mr. Davidoff's group of 43 workmen hoisted the Argentine flag, which caused yet another diplomatic point of contention. But the British sent the HMS Endurance to evict the Argentines from the Island.

The Argentine Navy responded by sending the ship "Bahia Paraiso" — a vessel used for supplying its scientific bases in the Antarctic — to prevent the eviction.

On March 30, news from London indicated that the nuclear submarine Superb had left Gibraltar for the Antarctic together with a conventional submarine. London's Independent Television Network program "News at 10" said that, as well as the subs, a Royal Navy tanker was also on its way.

On April 2, Argentina reacted to this impending aggression by occupying the Malvinas, South Georgias and Sandwich Islands. The occupation of the islands was carried out without a single loss of life to the British. The Union Jack was lowered, neatly folded, and returned to the outgoing governor. The British then countered by sending a huge Naval force, including nuclear-powered submarines and two aircraft carriers. They proclaimed a 200-mile war zone around the Islands and threatened to "shoot first" at any Argentine ship found in this zone.

The threat of all out war is therefore the end result of a series of escalating responses to a relatively minor incident in the South Georgias.

After 17 fruitless years of negotiations to gain back what had been unfairly taken from her, Argentina finally decided to reclaim control of the Malvinas. The incident at Leith was simply the straw that broke the camel's back.

28 Million Argentines Recover the Malvinas

The question of the Malvinas has little or nothing to do with whatever government happens to be in power in Argentina.

Not all the Argentines share the same views on politics or on economics, much less on governments, but we all share the same view on the Malvinas. About this there should be no mistake. The Malvinas are a common national cause.

Sorry

Argentina does not bear a grudge against Britain or its people. There are over 100,000 Argentines of British descent in Argentina. Britain has investments worth billions of dollars in our country. Britain has played a significant role in the making of modern Argentina.

For almost 150 years, the Malvinas issue has embittered the relationship between two nations that have many things in common.

We are a peaceful people. We have not fought a war since the Mid-19th century, but we firmly believe that what is ours, is ours. Sorry.

Ruben Fabre, M.D. Doris Fabre, Housewife. Jorge S. Cerruti, M.D. Isaac Escesse, M.D. Carmen Halar, Housewife. Laura Fracassi, Business Woman.

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de la Rose, L'Après-midi d'un
Faune, Petrouchka

Shoparound with Beryl Downing

Making yourself at home at work

Storing people is wrong. That, in essence, is the message put across by a display of furniture called Home Office, launched this week by designer Johnny Grey. You have only to look round the average office to see his point — the more functional, the surroundings, the greyer the work produced in them, even when "personalised" by the enraging, Wyndhamesque rubber plant.

So Home Office is Johnny Grey's solution. It is a collection of highly individual pieces that would make an office seem like home or could be used at home to perform the functions of an office — more and more necessary as the forecast is that most executives will eventually be working from home, plugged into Control via their mini terminals.

There are conference tables that are as handsome as dining tables, credenz tables that would provide extra storage when needed, but will store when not, a drinks cabinet (as vital as a golf course for high level deals) with a fridge in the middle, a specially designed two-level table to accommodate an electronic keyboard.

"Systems do five things badly and nothing very well," says Johnny Grey. "My idea is that each design should accomplish one function perfectly."

Not only do they work well, they also look splendid. The combination of blonde ash, black lacquer and red acrylic and coated steel is stimulating, the shapes of the furniture more decorative than is normally associated with an office.

"People have become used to furniture being all texture and surface and no shape. I am trying

to discover a new ornamental language but within a contemporary reference," says Grey. "If you have objects that have nothing peculiar about them, you can't love them. You can't love something that is just a box."

That is a relatively revolutionary idea to those brought up to believe that good design is all function and no unnecessary decorative bits, but although decorative Grey's furniture has immense strength and power — the result of an initial training in architecture, which he abandoned after seven years to set up his own furniture business, having run an antiques business part-time while he was at college.

He began five years ago by making furniture and accessories for kitchens and has created many original kitchen designs to individual commissions. The range of office furniture is, he says, the first time that he has designed, for "an unknown client."

Designing was one thing. Getting prototypes made was quite another, as British furniture manufacturers, with their usual self-protective instinct for not sticking their necks out, were not willing to attempt to put Home Office into production.

So, with Robin Guild, director of Homeworks, the interior designers and furnishers, he set up a cooperative of manufacturers — three making the woodwork, others being responsible for the lacquer, metal, lighting, lamp shades and handles.

Many of the components were evolved specially for Home Office — turned acrylic handles, for instance, were a new concept, and Stanley Plastics, who make

the lens caps for submarines involved in North Sea oil exploration, developed an entirely new technique.

New developments, of course, cost money, so it is unrealistic to expect Johnny Grey's furniture to be cheap. At £861 for an adjustable shelving unit, £1,700 for a table, £2,752 for an executive desk with filing drawers, it is limited at the moment to those whose budgets match their discrimination. Ideas always cost money, although the prices could be reduced by about 25 per cent once there are enough orders to allow components to be bought in tens or dozens.

Even if you are not in the market for such rare pieces, you could still find a visit rewarding for Homeworks, Dove Walk, 107 Pimlico Road, SW1, where the designs are on display, is itself a fascinating ideas centre.

Out of the old Express Dairy stables down an alley near the junction of Lower Sloane Street and Chelsea Bridge Road, Robin Guild has created a hive of design which can provide anything from a single item of furniture, sofas, mirrors, tables, screens and fabrics are all displayed in a series of room settings — to a complete scheme for anything from a bed-sit to a Saudi Arabia "palace complex."

Johnny Grey's Home Office will be shown there as a complete collection for a year. A catalogue is available for £2, refundable on anything bought, or there is a free basic leaflet, if all you want is a sneak preview. Allow yourself to be tempted. Even the most austere student of design has nothing to lose but his prejudice.

Growth industry in the house

New for home decorators: a sachet of chemical which helps to remove and prevent mould, mildew and fungus on walls and textiles deals with black spots created by condensation on windows.

Make it up in one litre of water, scrub on, allow a few hours to kill the fungus, clean off and apply a new coat to ward off further growth. Called Fungo, it is available in 40p sachets in hardware shops or in 100 ml bottles (to make 10 litres) at £2.20 from Dax Products Ltd., 76 Cyprus Road, Nottingham NG3 5ED. Telephone 0602 42334.

New for travellers: *Health on Holiday*, by George Dicks published by the British Medical Association. The booklet deals with coping with jet lag, avoiding

car sickness, recommended jabs, insurance and reciprocal health arrangements in the EEC and various heat disorders and bites.

Useful for business travellers as well as holiday makers, the booklet is available from chemists at 50p or (with an extra 15p p&p) from Family Doctor Publications, EMA House, Tavistock Square, London WC1 9JP.

New for top toddlers: a children's shop specializing in stylish Continental design for the up-to-sevens. Prices from £5.20 for a matching T-shirt and shorts, well-cut and in attractive, bright colours. Lots of accessories and an emphasis on natural fibres. A play area with video keeps the children happy while mothers browse. Piccolo is at 18a, Winchester Street, Salisbury.

Back to school with some new-style tuck — very realistic but in totally non-latching plastic: orange slice key ring, stick of celery or fishy bar bies, chocolate block note pad, each £1.05 plus 35p p&p from The Tree House, 237 Kensington High Street, W8 and the newly opened Tree House in the Garden, 275 Camden High Street, NW1.



It makes him very proud to be a little cloud — particularly when the floating suspension system, instead of a balloon, is a very smart umbrella in metallic gold or silver matt lame, £21 (£1 p&p) from Sylvia's, 25 Beauchamp Place, SW3. Pooh, 18in high by Pedigree, £18.55 from Harrods.

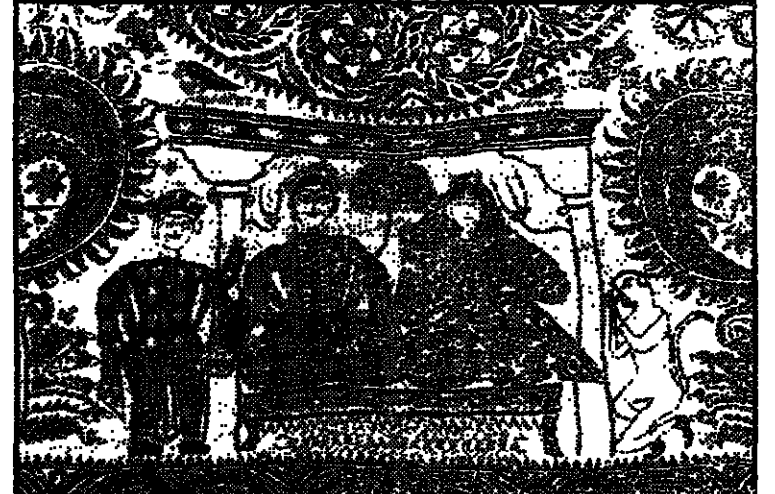
Cottoning on to India of the seasons

An exhibition of textiles which represents several years of travelling around India opened this week at Josie Graham's textile gallery at 10 Eccleston Street, London SW1.

The traveller is Lisbet Holmes and all the textiles she has collected are based on rural Indian life, celebrating the passing of the seasons and their festivals, as well as domestic celebrations.

There are embroidered covers from Chamba and the Pahari hills whose designs were drawn by the court artists of the day and are very like the miniature paintings of the region. Embroidered quilts from Bengal are made from worn out clothes decorated with coloured threads taken from the borders of dhosis and saris.

All the textiles are for sale at prices ranging from £10 to £3,800, and the exhibition will continue until May 14.



Detail of a 3ft square embroidered Kantha from Jessore district, East Bengal, late nineteenth century, depicting Rama, Sita and Hanuman. Left: applied canopy from Kutch, 19th century, 4ft 8in x 4ft 10in. £320. Both in the exhibition of Indian Folk textiles at 10 Eccleston Street, SW1.

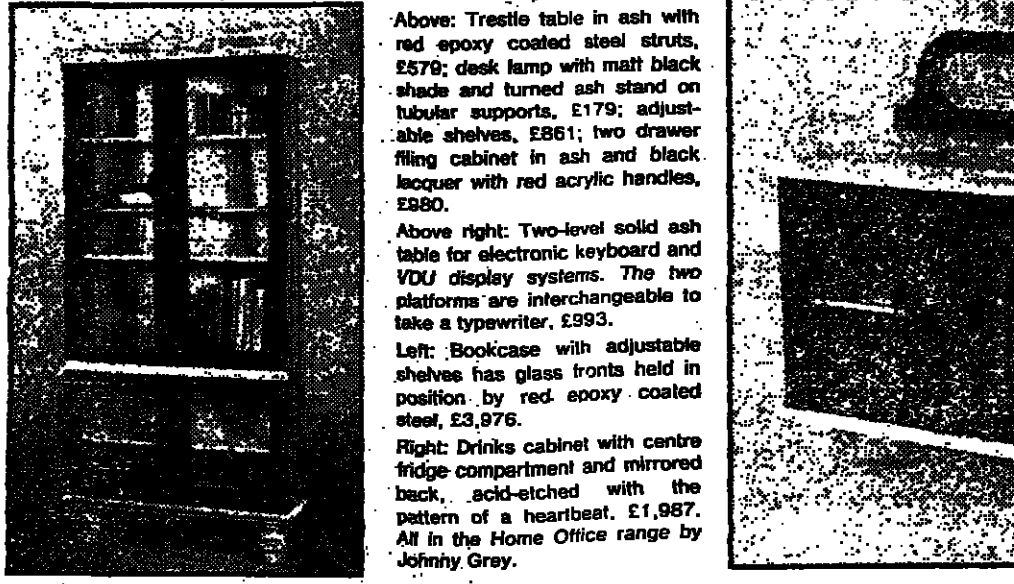
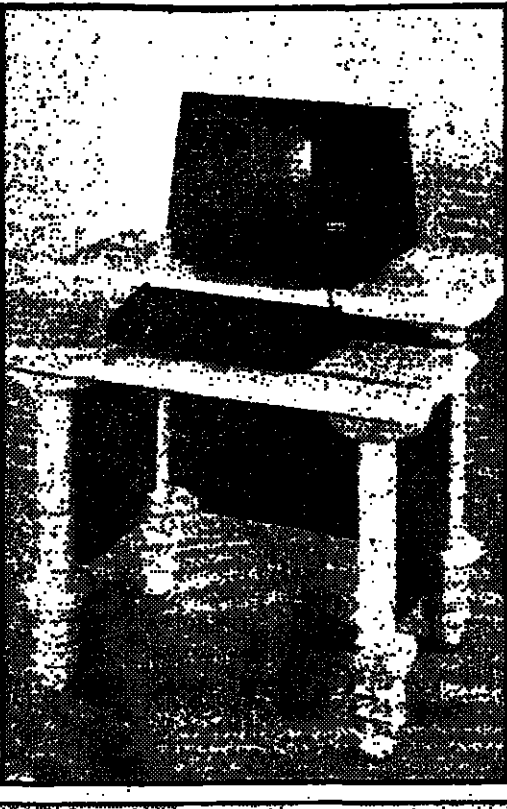
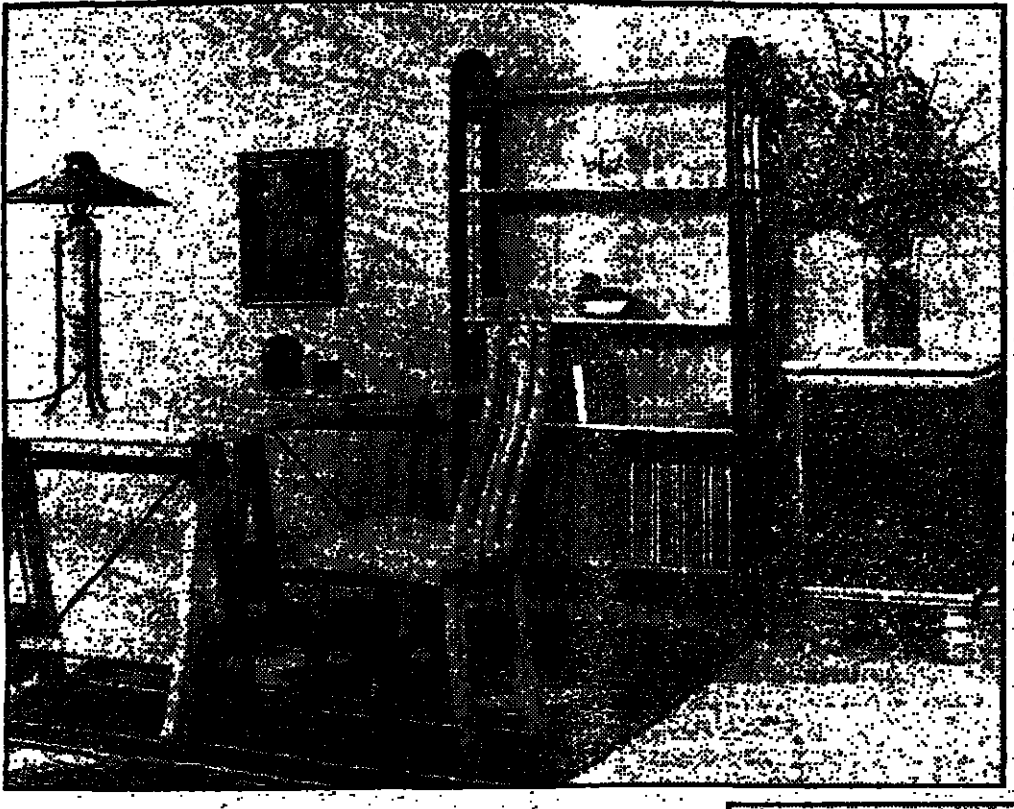
For your delight

Embroiderers, I am told, are always searching for patterns, so if you are among them you will be glad to know of two collections of motifs — the first of a series called These For Your Delight.

The first is a small portfolio of 20 floral motifs which can be worked on most textiles and can be transferred by tracing. The second is a group of bird and animal sampler motifs, originally worked by young girls in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. They are charted on graph paper with 8 squares to the inch and are intended to be transferred to even-weave linen or canvas. Both can be used by embroiderers who would like to devise their own patterns, but do not feel capable of the basic drawing. Suggestions are included for organizing the designs into borders or all-over patterns.

The collections have been gathered by Joan Edwards who also produces an attractive range of booklets on the history of various styles of embroidery. The subjects covered are Berlin Work, Black Work (each £1.25), Embroidery 1900 to 1950 (£1.40) and Gertrude Jekyll, Embroiderer, Gardener and Craftsman (£1.60).

This Small Books series is available (each with 25p p & p) from Bayford Books, PO Box 10, Dorking, Surrey RH4 2JB, telephone 0306 882588. The embroidery and sampler motifs, also from Bayford Books, are £2.25 each, plus 25p p & p.



Above: Trestle table in ash with red epoxy coated steel struts, £579; desk lamp with matt black shade and turned ash stand on tangle supports, £179; adjustable shelves, £861; two drawer filing cabinet in ash and black lacquer with red acrylic handles, £880.

Above right: Two-level solid ash table for electronic keyboard and VDU display systems. The two platforms are interchangeable to take a typewriter, £993.

Left: Bookcase with adjustable shelves has glass fronts held in position by red epoxy coated steel, £3,976.

Right: Drinks cabinet with centre fridge compartment and mirrored back, acid-etched with the pattern of a heartbeat, £1,987. All in the Home Office range by Johnny Grey.

Flood your garden — with wave after wave of autumn colour

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12 for £4.80
24 for £8.60
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Starting in October and all through November you'll have Mum's that erupt into colourful, masses of yellow, rose pink, red, orange/blossom and white. You'll enjoy giant sized MUMS, remove all the smaller buds from each stem leaving the strongest to develop into a magnificent flower. These freshly-started young plants will grow to 2-3ft this year and produce giant MUMS starting this Autumn.

At these low prices we just can't label individual plants Easy planting directions enclosed with order. Delivery in rotation at planting time.

3 SEPARATE COLLECTIONS OF FUCHSIAS

Colours: all shades of red, pink, white, yellow, orange, and green. Plants are guaranteed to flower in the autumn. Price: £1.50 each, plus 40p p/p. 12 plants for £15.00, plus 40p p/p. 24 plants for £28.00, plus 40p p/p. Plants sent in rotation at planting time.

COMPOST BINS

STANDARD model 55 cubic feet
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LARGE model 123 cubic feet
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KING SIZE model 27 cubic feet
£49.99 (42in x 42in x 42in)

COMPARE PRICES — You could pay over twice these prices for plastic compost bins of these capacities. BUY DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS AND SAVE! (24" x 24" x 24" bin not proof green polypropylene. Special lid to keep heat in, rain out. Compost bin to last 10 years. REFUND IF YOU ARE NOT DELIGHTED.

Send cheque to: J. J. & J. to Anderson Ltd, Dept. 12, 128, Renshaw Avenue, Milton Keynes, Bucks.

Planting of aquatic plants in pools is best done in the next four or five weeks, but of course you must first have your pool.

Fortunately, with prefabricated plastic pools of various shapes and sizes, and built-in and other lining materials, installation need be a matter of mere hours.

Most good garden centres stock these pools and liners. But in case of difficulty they and pool accessories, plants and fish may be obtained from Wildwoods Water Gardens, Theobalds Park Road, Enfield, London.

So too with the installation of water for fountains and pumps to create cascades or waterfalls. Plastic pipes and couplings and submersible pumps, also submersible

floodlights have revolutionized the installation of these features.

If you plan to install a pool, consider siting it so that water and electricity can be taken to it together with the minimum of difficulty. Submersible pumps and lights nowadays are powered by a safe 24-volt output. There are various types of pump: those which only push water up to tumble down again to form a waterfall and those which will operate a fountain. Larger pumps will do both at the same time.

Gardening / Roy Hay Planning for a bigger splash

The Hozelock Minicascade about £38 will give a fountain over 3ft high falling in a circle 30in across, or pump water for a waterfall. Their Varjet at about £50 will do both at once and the fountain can be adjusted to give four jet patterns. Full particulars of these pumps, pool lighting, hose fittings and various sprinklers are obtainable from Hozelock Ltd, Haddenham, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire.

A garden pool, or if your garden is on a slope, a series of pools, is a delightful feature but not to be undertaken lightly. Thought must be given to the installation because, although the ground may slope, the actual pools must be level, otherwise there will be an ugly few inches of poolside showing above the water level. Then one should try to so arrange the pool that there is a margin around it capable of being flooded easily to accommodate moisture loving or bog plants such as primulas, Iris kaempferi, cathartus, troilus and scabell.

Planting the pool itself has to be done with discretion. Seek advice from pool specialists or from books about water gardens. It is easy to overstock a pool with too many water lilies or with fish. It is also important to have a balanced planting of oxygenating plants in the pool for the well being of the fish.

It is also important to have a balanced planting of oxygenating plants in the pool for the well being of the fish.

people have given up having a greenhouse because the glass is regularly smashed by vandals.

One answer is shatterproof plastic sheeting: galvanized wire netting or welded wire mesh laminated between two sheets of clear polythene plastic sheeting. It is strong and relatively cheap and available also in panels of various sizes and as a greenhouse or frame, sizes can be adapted to suit your requirements, from Flexi-buildings, Unit 6, West Street, Sharnford, Banbury, Oxfordshire.

The material is not as attractive looking as glass but you can grow plants underneath it and it is the answer to the vandalism problem.

This has been a fairly late spring, for which most gardeners are grateful because it has not encouraged premature growth and flowering which would almost surely have suffered by nasty frosts. But, of course, the soil has been slow to warm up and we should not be in a hurry for a week or so to put mulches on our borders or around our strawberries or soft fruits. A mulch, whether of peat, half-decayed leaves, spent hops, dried bracken or straw, sawdust, or indeed any other material acts like a cellular blanket to the soil.

It impedes the penetration of sun heat during the day and restricts the amount of stored-up heat arising from the soil at night. This tends to slow down growth and, when strawberry plants are in flower they may be

blackened by frost over mulched ground whereas over bare ground the rising soil warmth might well have warmed off several degrees of frost.

Heat of course penetrates the ground by day and rises from it by night more quickly if the soil is moist because water is a good conductor of heat whereas air (in between the soil particles) is not. So keep your strawberry beds moist, compact and weed free at flowering time.

Recently I was surprised to hear from several people that cymbidiums, to me the most delightful of orchids, were not easy plants for the amateur because it could be difficult to persuade to flower year after year. This comment I think originated from an orchid dealer — why I do not understand. I and many friends have never had any difficulty in growing cymbidiums for many years.

I consider them to be the easiest of all orchids, provided one can give them a minimum night temperature of 45° to 50°, to keep them growing gently all the year round and give them a few liquid feeds during the growing period. Our few plants take the rough with the smooth in our greenhouse, flower regularly and produce more pseudo-bulbs each year so that we are gradually increasing our stock.

Furthermore, they flower for a month or more in a cool room indoors and of course a cymbidium with four or five spikes of up to a dozen flowers gives one a great deal of one upmanship and much personal pride and pleasure. For small greenhouses or small rooms the miniature cymbidiums which have come to the fore in recent years are very popular.

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The Falklands crisis/Divided loyalties in Buenos Aires, political manoeuvres in London

How Argentina's Brits are bearing up

by Tony Emerson, special correspondent in Buenos Aires

For the 17,000 British subjects in Argentina and about 100,000 of British descent who speak English as a first language and lead a British way of life, the events of this month have been a nightmare. Unlike the leader writers of *La Prensa* or *The Times* who have a comfortably blinkered conviction that all the right is on their side, the British community in Argentina understand both points of view and fear that the damage done by enforcing either will greatly outweigh the benefits that might accrue to the enforcers.

This, of course, is a non-political attitude, but the British in Argentina have always eschewed politics and followed Dr Johnson's dictum that man is never more innocently employed than when making money. Indeed, the Anglican Cathedral in Buenos Aires is opposite the Stock Exchange.

For such an apolitical community the main desire is to be allowed to go about one's own business without disturbance. This desire was not respected by the guerrilla groups in the early 1970s who disrupted the prosaic university studies of the young Anglo-Argentines and kidnapped or blackmailed the wealthier parents to provide finance for their cause. So when the military reaction got under way in 1976 the British community were very relieved and quite prepared to overlook violations of human rights — especially as their rights had only been violated by the guerrillas.

In this they were at variance with the courageous stand taken by the journalists of the English language newspaper, the *Buenos Aires Herald*, but they continued to take the *Herald* for the social news and the syndicated cartoons.

The British community also supported the theory, if not always the practice, of the open market. It was preached by Dr Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz, economy minister for the first five years of military rule. Indeed, one of the few points of agreement between the *Buenos Aires Herald* and the *Review of the River Plate*, the two community papers, was their support for "Dr Joe".

When, therefore, General Galtieri took office and appointed as his chief ministers an orthodox monetarist, Dr Roberto Alemann, and a former representative of British companies, Dr Nicor Costa Mendez, relations



Catching a soldier's eye: a non-military encounter in downtown Buenos Aires.

between the Government and the British community could not have been better.

In one respect that relationship paid off, for on April 2 no sooner had the Argentine Government announced the invasion of the Falklands than it published a decree which specifically forbade the committing of injury or insult to the persons or property of British and English speaking residents of Argentina. Offenders against the decree would be repressed with the full vigour of the law, and as human rights activists would testify, that vigour could be quite something.

In many cases police were sent to do guard duty outside British houses or in British farms, but anti-British feelings were so negligible that farmers soon began to grumble about the extra mouths to feed in the shape of their uniformed guards.

For the Argentines did not feel that going into the islands was a particularly anti-British act, and all of them bent over backwards to apologise to Britain for the invasion might have caused.

Nevertheless the psychological blow to the British community was profound: their country of origin and

their country of adoption were at odds. Not many tried to defend the Argentine action, though all understood the motives and feelings which had led up to it in their quest for minimum disturbance they hoped that the British would come to a commercial arrangement that might even bring business their way.

When the British Government's reaction became known, most indignation was directed at the 1,800 Falklanders and the company which orchestrated their lobby, for it was felt that they had put into jeopardy 10 times their number of compatriots. If we can live happily under Argentine rule, ran the argument, why can't they?

The next shock came when the British Government asked all Her Majesty's subjects to leave Argentina. The British community as-

sumed this to be a political ploy until subsidiaries of firms based in Britain ordered their British subjects out. Many British refused to go. In the words of *The Review of the River Plate* they refused to believe that the two countries were governed by such power-mad lunatics that they would go to war. Unpleasant telexes crossed the Atlantic threatening disciplinary action or dismissal for those employees who did not obey.

By now the regular listeners to the BBC World Service were astonished to discover the country of their adoption being marked with the stigmas of Nazism, Fascism and dictatorship: such descriptions were particularly bizarre to a community which had produced nearly two and a half thousand volunteers for Britain in the Second World War. They knew that the government

THE FOREIGN OFFICE ADVICE

The following message to Britons in Argentina was being broadcast from last night on the BBC's World Service:

Now that the British task force is approaching the area of the Falkland Islands, a period of increasing tension and risk could lie ahead which should be taken into account by all British citizens remaining in Argentina. Those who have not so far acted upon earlier warnings are asked to consider again whether they should take an early opportunity of leaving the country by normal commercial means.

was not democratic, but they never felt that they lived under a dictatorship in fact they had more liberties curtailed under elected governments than under military ones.

A further strain on relations with the mother country was the case of the Rt. Rev. Richard Catts, the Anglican Bishop. He had volunteered to fly to the Falklands with a deputation of British farmers in order to explain to the islanders the realities of living under Argentine rule. When the bishop received a telephone call from the office of the Archbishop of Canterbury removing the Falkland Islands from his jurisdiction and forbidding him to leave Argentina. As one member of the community grumbled over lunch at the English Club: "Who are the Fascists now?"

The instinctive shunning of politics had led the community to keep what they called a "low profile" but what the more forceful members pursued to label as ducking the issue. The common denominator was that all wished to avoid a shootout between Britain and Argentina, so a series of telegrams was sent to the British Government asking for a negotiated settlement without the use of force.

These telegrams caught the eye of the Argentine Navy, who have most to lose by British use of force, and a senior captain was detailed to help solve the problems of the community. Chief of these was the blocking of the *Buenos Aires Herald* by the Peronist Newspaper distributors' union on the grounds that it had not supported the invasion. Within a day of the captain taking charge the *Herald* was back.

But the case of the *Herald* outlines the British community's chief worry. While the present Western-oriented government remains in power they have nothing to fear from official sources. But would that government have the will or resources to prevent profiteers from looting British residents' property in the name of patriotism if a shooting war breaks out in the South Atlantic? And, worse, what would happen if a xenophobic, populist regime were to replace the present junta as a result of domestically unacceptable concessions or military setbacks?

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Can the Tories keep their united front?

Geoffrey Smith

servative ranks are steady; there is virtually universal approval of the Government's action in sending the task force, though there may well be a few silent reservations. But behind this united front at least three groups can be discerned. At one end of the spectrum there are those who not only approve of the task force being sent but are eager for it to be used to bring the crisis to a swift conclusion if the Argentines are not soon persuaded to accept satisfactory terms. The strength of this group was evident when Mr Pym addressed the Conservative foreign affairs committee on Tuesday.

At the other end are those most of whom the task force being sent, but only so long as it is not used for any purpose more martial than bringing the Argentines to the negotiating table. This group would be firmly opposed to the use of force and would probably be prepared to settle for the best terms available. But in between there is a third group, probably the most numerous and certainly holding the balance, which is looking to the Government to extract reasonable terms from the Argentines by hard negotiation backed with the threat of force.

This group has a fairly clear idea of what it wants — the restoration of British sovereignty and a long-term solution that would be satisfactory to the islanders — but it does not seem to have decided what the next step should be if these terms are not available through negotiation. Would these MPs be prepared to use force or would they soften their terms?

There is a distinct softening of the Conservative ranks of the insistence upon the wishes of the islanders being paramount. The word "paramount" sticks in quite a few Conservative throats, as it does in Mr David Steel's. There are considerable anxieties over the danger of permitting such a small number of people in effect to dictate the terms of British foreign and defence policy.

If the islanders were to insist upon nothing less than a return to the status quo, would this not imply that the Government by Britain to enforce it not just now but for ever? Would this not

mean that a substantial force would have to be stationed permanently on the Falklands, which would distort Britain's general defence effort?

It is probable, though, that Conservative sentiment would insist on any agreement with the Argentine being specifically approved either by the Falklands Council or in a referendum; and there would be much unhappiness at any failure to restore British sovereignty in the islands, at least as a prelude to any long-term solution.

But would this pivotal group of Conservative backbenchers be prepared to use force if necessary to secure their ends? The answer is equivocal. They would be worried by the prospect of a bloody encounter in which many British lives were lost, or of a protracted engagement. They would be alarmed by the possible repercussions of any attack on the mainland. But they would be happy to join in the general rejoicing if British forces were to recapture the Falklands in a swift, clinical operation.

This attitude is not really much help for hard-pressed ministers who see narrowing choices before them. For the first time in political history they have supporters who would welcome the success of an enterprise but would probably say that it should never have been attempted if it did not achieve its purpose quickly. In effect this simply raises the stakes for the Government and puts a still higher premium on military judgment if there is not a breakthrough in negotiations.

But while there is some equivocation in Conservative ranks, it is rather a reluctance to consider the consequences if preferred solutions are not available without further risk, there is no readiness to accept a humiliating settlement. There would be serious trouble within the party if it seemed that the Government had simply surrendered to Argentina. A number of MPs might resign the Whip and, more important, there would be a strong sense of disillusionment throughout the centre of the party. So although the Government has made up much political ground in the past three weeks it is having to proceed along a path where its freedom of manoeuvre is very strictly limited.

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Watch this space

Patrick Moore first presented his television astronomy lecture, *The Sky at Night*, 25 years ago today. Here he looks forward to the next quarter-century of scanning the skies.

earth's atmosphere, and many purely astronomical satellites will be launched. As yet we cannot be certain about the nature of many of the objects which emit X-rays and gamma-rays, but black holes may be involved.

Space stations will be in orbit well before the end of the 1990s, and may well be permanently manned. Whether there will be more journeys to the moon is not certain but on the whole they seem probable, and a fully-fledged lunar base could be set up within the next 25 years.

There are also the automatic planetary probes, which have immeasurably improved our knowledge of the solar system since the first of them was launched 20 years ago. The American programme has been saved by the fact that at least Voyager 2 is still on course. Voyager 2 is still on course and should by-pass the giant planet Uranus in January 1986 before making its rendezvous with Neptune in August 1989.

The Russians may attempt

something spectacular, they will certainly continue their exploration of the nearer planets, Venus and Mars. The next major step should be either a "Mars rover", capable of moving around on the surface of the planet, or a "sample and return" mission, bringing back specimens of Martian material. This will be of immense significance; we should then be able to tell whether there is life there.

Halley's Comet is due back in 1986. The NASA probes have been cancelled, but the European Space Agency plans a mission to the comet. There will also be a Japanese attempt, and the Russians have announced that they will send two probes — first by-passing Venus and then dropping balloons into its atmosphere.

Among other interesting future events are the total solar eclipse of 11 August 1999 — the first to be visible from England since 1927 — and the transit of Venus on 2000. Venus last passed across the face of the Sun in 1882, so that there can be nobody living who can remember it.

Other possibilities cannot be ruled out. In particular, efforts to pick up intelligible messages from other solar systems will continue. The chances of success may be slight, but they are by no means nil. And if an artificial signal were received a quest for the life at its source would begin in earnest.

The author will celebrate 25 years of *The Sky at Night* in the *Unfolding Universe* at 10 o'clock on BBC 1 tomorrow night. His book, *The Unfolding Universe*, is to be published on May 24 by Michael Joseph/Rainbird.

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Halo-Halo, it's Eurosingalong time again



Bardo, the United Kingdom duo who hope One Step Further, is a winner

lasse Lulu. I apologise at once for "bubbly Scots lassie" but I'm trying to give you the feel of the event, to draw you in, to make you feel involved.

At the core of Eurosong lies the need to craft a lyric that will be as seductively meaningless in Italy, winners in 1964 with "Non Ho L'Eta", as it is meaningless in Israel, triumphant in 1978 with "A-Ba-Ni-Bi" and positively exultant a year later with "Hallelujah".

Israel may not be everyone's idea of a European country, but they agree, neither is Turkey. The Turks do battle this year with a perky work called "Hani". I know that they have swarmed into Eurovision before because several years ago I spent a harrowing few months pretending that I rather cared for their entry, feeling that this affection

would give me the air of a man of mystery, with feet firmly in a wide range of different cultures. Physically tricky, I concede, but intellectually sound. Turkey has never won the Eurovision Song Contest and patriots will take heart from the knowledge that neither have the Argentines.

Our traditional enemies, the French, have enjoyed the greatest number of garish-soaked victories — jingoism is *de rigueur* in this context for five, followed in line abashed by Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, each with four wins.

Scholarly study of the list of previous winners reveals that the Scandinavians, enthusiastic competitors all, have fared rather poorly. Cerebrally plucky little Denmark has never won, but the only

other Scandinavian win has been that of Abba in 1974. The subsequent success of Abba, who bring more alien gold than Swedish coffers than Volvo, has added a striking new dimension to the competition, that of raw greed. The record of the winning song inevitably sells well, but the trick lies in sustaining momentum post-Eurovision, as Bucks Fizz have contrived to do.

Oddly enough, Abba would be hard pressed to win today, for a recent change in the rules has meant that contestants must now perform in their native tongue, and the international audience has shown itself conspicuously unenthusiastic about citizens, however attractive, singing "o"s with lines through them. This adjustment to the rules does rather play into the hands and pockets of L'Espresso and Le Royaume-

Uni, and makes the hunt for an acceptable nonsense language more feverish elsewhere.

The voting does take a satisfyingly long time with, in a winning year, plenty of international misunderstandings. Each participating country has a panel of just plain folks which has points to apportion amongst its favourites.

Two years ago the Norwegians burned their country's name splendidly into the mythology of Eurovision by being the first nation to fail to collect a single point or, in French, the other language of the competition, *points*. They duplicated this fine achievement last year. This year and in my view rather unsportingly, the Norwegians have hand-nerved their song according to advice received from an expert on the Eurovision Song Contest.

There are those who tend to be rather superior about the contest. Ignore them. When the lights dim and the first of eighteen Willys, Dolfs, Maria Josés, Emmes and Harrys, each sporting a monstrosity of the type "wavy hair" or "big eyes", the Australian cricketers, step forward to conduct the orchestra, my pulses will quicken, and when our representatives, a boy/girl duo named Bardo, are summoned, my heart will be with them one hundred and ten per cent.

John Peel

The author broadcasts at 10pm nightly, Monday to Thursday, on Radio 1. © Times Newspapers Limited, 1982

Autumn-time is apple-time and apples make cider. It is the end of October. Time to pay a visit to the Twomeys.

The Twomeys do not live in Barley; strictly speaking their farm is in the next parish, at Linton St Leonard, but it always seems to me as if it exists on some other world entirely, the Twomeys and their amazing place are creatures from some crazy, surrealist storybook, from a past that never was and a present that cannot possibly be. I often wonder, moreover, if The Authorities know about the Twomeys.

All around their four-square stone farmhouse are outbuildings, barns, stables, styes, sheds, all in the most appalling state of disrepair. Corrugated tin roofs hang askew and have gone rusty or else have grass and weeds growing out of them, slates and tiles have slipped and fallen, roofs are bowing in the middle, doors swing open on broken hinges, or are propped up with old cans and

stakes. The house is a sorry sight of peeling paintwork and tatty curtains and the odd boarded-up window pane.

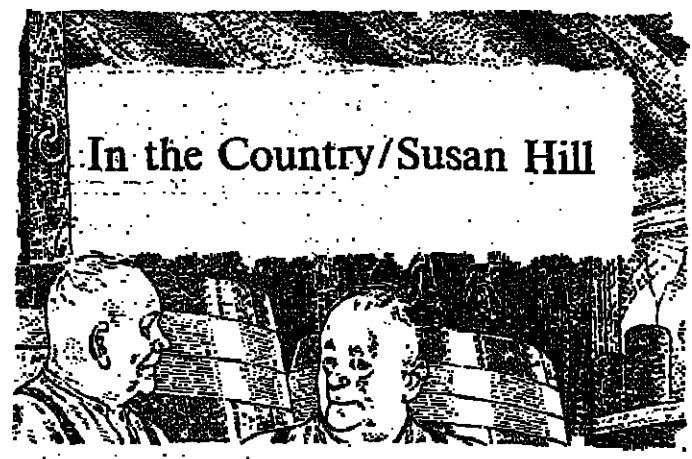
The Twomeys gave up keeping animals more than 10 years ago, though they still go to market, regular as clockwork. No one knows why. No one knows how old they are, either, but they can't be far off 70, and maybe they are much more. They have that timeless, old-young look peculiar to babies, orientals, very old men and creatures out of science fiction and fantasy.

The Twomeys are brothers, not actually twins, but as near as makes no difference, for they look more or less alike, and what they look like are, roughly, Tweedledum and Tweedledee. What their Christian names are I do not know. I doubt if anyone does, except they themselves. They are universally known as "Twomeys", and each of them is addressed to his face as Mr Twomey by everyone,

and they call each other nothing but "He".

"Mr Twomey!" Eventually, one of them, I don't know which, emerges, and just behind him stands the other. They look quite pleased to see me, they grin and nod and bob and look at each other furtively and roll their eyes. This is a characteristic of the Twomeys, they are never still. They remind me of those fat, bald toys with loose eyes and rounded bases which, when pushed, rock over and back over and back eyes revolving. The Twomeys rock to and fro on their heels now.

One of them is a fraction taller than the other and he is the one who never starts a sentence. His brother never finishes one, so you talk to the two of them in concert, glancing uneasily between them. They have little round heads without much hair left on them and round pot bellies hanging over their trouser tops. They wear collarless



In the Country/Susan Hill

grey shirts, corduroy trousers with braces and boots, and they may have worn these same clothes night and day since they first grew into them.

Everyone agrees that it is best not to inquire or to speculate too closely, as to what exactly goes into Twomeys cider, locally known, as the brothers themselves are

known, as just "Twomeys". Huge wooden vats stand open in the great shed, and stories go that bats drop in and rats climb up and fall over the edge and decompose and it all adds to the flavour of the crummy. I don't know. But it tastes wonderful, mellow and still and smooth, and it packs a kick like an old mule.

The Twomeys have an old

pick-up truck which they drive about the countryside from farm to farm, private house to smallholding, buying up apples. They do have a few trees of their own, but nothing like enough to supply the quantity they require.

If you have an apple tree or two and can't, or don't want to use the fruit, and do want to make "a few bob", you call up Twomeys, and along they come.

They are, I am told, extremely astute businessmen. They buy cheaply and make their cider for virtually nothing and sell it at a profit which is compounded, every one is certain, by being undeclared and tax-free. For the Twomeys do not advertise their produce, not by so much as a hand-chalked board on the side of the road, all their business comes by word of mouth. People drive for miles to get Twomeys.

You have to bring your own cask, or into any other cask, for that matter. They never go away, have no television sets, they do not

take a newspaper. I wonder what they do do?

I also wonder, from time to time, what will happen to the Twomeys when the first brother dies, for they seem to be inextricably interdependent, like Siamese twins, or the face and

obverse of some coin. And what will happen to their pensions, never to pay anything into a savings account, they have socks in the old mattresses upstairs in the farmhouse, ramshackle and stuffed with money. Ramour has an awful lot of things about Twomeys.

They seem to be supremely contented men, needing nothing and no one, neither wife nor child, friend or neighbour, only each other. Most of the time I let myself think what everyone else thinks about them, that they are immortal. Certainly they don't fit into the twentieth century, or into any other century, for that matter. They never go away, have no television sets, they do not

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When war clouds gather there is a smell of smoke in the air. Men become passionately keen to discover the locus of the fire and to track down the incendiary. In truth the fire burns in us all, but men prefer to engage in contest with the external symbols of their internal struggles, than to let it take place within the spirit. Thus man's natural aggressive instincts spread outwardly, the symbols of aggression are well known, and its targets the very neighbours whom Christians are exhorted to love under the second great Commandment.

Contemporary debates about nuclear weapons have overshadowed a much older discussion about the general nature of war and its place in Christians' thinking. There are two respectable traditions; one of total pacifism, the other based on the doctrine of the "just war" perhaps more properly described as the justifiable war.

Both traditions expect people to participate in the preservation of security of their fellow men. The injunction to love thy neighbour must in practice imply a preferential possibility among one's neighbours. In the name of love, or charity, the Christian sanction which legitimizes the use of force to repel aggression against one set of neighbours is that the same force be used of minimum force. That must mean that the necessity — not the intention but simply the unsolicited necessity — to kill people must be confined to those directly involved or clearly co-operating with the force which has to be resisted.

As St. Augustine said "The wise man will wage

"Thou shalt not kill" could seem to provide the moral basis for an absolute pacifism as honorable a state as monasticism. But from very early on in the history of Christendom it was recognized that not all Christians could disengage from the world of the possible. Indeed the need to spread the word, and administer to an ever widening world of believers made it imperative that most Christians stayed involved in the real world rather than a lesser evil, which lead to a civil war, where the greater evil is that more suffering would ensue from a failure to resist that aggression. It is not therefore an exception to the rule of loving thy neighbour, so much as a part of the rule itself.

Aggression knows no natural limitations. There have been technical limitations in warfare which have decreased with the advance of the technology of killing. These advances have only been partially mitigated by just wars; for if they were not just he would not wage them and would therefore be delivered from all wars for it is the wrongdoing of the opposing party which compels the wise man to wage just wars; and this wrongdoing was thought to give rise to no war, would still be matter of grief to man because it is man's wrongdoing."

Above all, the eternal objective, even if it has to be reached through war, must be a better peace.

The regime installed in Cambodia January, 1979, by the invading Vietnamese army is still not recognized by anyone but the Soviet block and India. A majority of the United Nations voted in 1980 and 1981 for the ousted Pol Pot regime, to know once again the Khmer Rouge guerrillas, but less from any desire to restore this blood-soaked band to power than to condemn Vietnamese intervention and the installation of what was assumed to be a puppet government.

The member states of Asean soon realized that the problem would not remain static. Believing that this year's session of the United Nations General Assembly would look for new solutions to the Vietnamese presence in Cambodia they adopted a plan for a coalition of the Khmer Rouge with Prince Sihanouk on Sann, an anti-communist former government minister. The hope was that China could be persuaded to back the idea and provide arms.

pared to deal with Asean in this matter if it leaves China out of any settlement; China insists that Vietnam must be evicted from Cambodia since it is the expansionist power threatening the region.

On the other side the division between Vietnam and the Russians emerged last December and continues. In face of these mounting differences the latest Vietnamese proposal for direct negotiations with Thailand over the Cambodian border — that is to say over refugee camps

its ministers and other officials are men from every tributary of the country, nationalist and revolutionary movements. If it is dependent on Vietnam, the failing coalition on the other side is also absolutely dependent on outside support.

It is therefore wrong to imagine that a satisfactory solution can be achieved by one rival government defeating another in guerrilla warfare. This would be too damaging. What is needed is dialogue between the two, the two superpowers.

This looked neat but had little hope of success. The Chinese were willing to divert some arms to Prince Sihanouk and Son Sann but this did nothing to change their view that only guerrilla pressure would effect a Vietnamese withdrawal. Any likelihood that the Khmer Rouge would cede their dominant power in favour of the coalition seemed to drain away. Meanwhile the fissures between all the countries involved in the Cambodian

and arms supplies to guerrillas. They have backed this proposal with a fresh campaign against the Khmer Rouge, who have lately taken a fair battering.

Underneath this complex cat's cradle of suspicion and rivalry created by outside powers there are the luckless inhabitants of Cambodia. International righteousness over invading armies, puppet governments and doctrinal banners can hardly concern them. What matters is good

taking in other countries outside the country. This should not be impossible. There are no clear ideological lines. Nor is Cambodia a country that could sustain an unyielding communist regime for the foreseeable future. Ideally it should be non-aligned and neutral between Thailand and Vietnam. Talks pointing in this direction might begin to create conditions in which Vietnam would become more interested in discussing withdrawal.

First King James the Fourth of Scotland; now the government of China. As history gets longer in the tooth it repeats itself more and more often, like a soap-opera whose scriptwriters have lost interest in a comedian in his dotage. In China today, as in Scotland 500 years ago, the game of golf insinuates its way into the favour of those most implacably hostile to it. In 1491 King James issued an edict banning the game as a distraction from more martial pursuits. But only a few years later the confidential accounts of his household show no longer restricted under the Official Secrets Act) record the purchase of golf clubs and balls: the king had capitulated to the national obsession.

obsessive kind as the Scots. The Rubik cube is already making inroads in such spare time on the collectives as is not occupied by mah-jong played with lightning dexterity. It is probably only a matter of time before the thwack of the niblick is heard from the Himalayas to the Yellow Sea.

It would be quite wrong to suppose that this is the first time golf has been played in China. Although neither Marco Polo nor Ibn Batruth mention the game it is entirely possible that future researches will show that it originated there, like printing, gunpowder, spectacles and heavier-than-air flight. Certainly there was a golf club at Changhai as long ago

nently jaunted his attitude to the game, has no serious validity.

Today hostility towards things foreign has relaxed, and golf is able to return. It should appeal to the Chinese character as strongly as it does to that of the Japanese, who did not start to play until a few years after 1896 but now claim 50,000 devotees. The Confucian concept of Tao, a quality of perfection acquired through virtue and incessant self-discipline, is familiar to all who have been engrossed by a game played as much against oneself as against one's opponent, a rigorous contest between man and Newton's Laws of Motion. No bearded sage in contemplation in a picture-

New China has gone the same way. A course is being laid out at Zhongshan, near Macao — initially, it is reported, for the benefit of capitalist tourists from Hong Kong, where there is scarcely room to swing a driver. But the Chinese are quite as prone to seduction by games of the esque hovel or upon a crag is more rapt than the golfer described by Wodehouse (one of the few writers to treat the game as seriously as it deserves), endlessly polishing his follow-through in resolute disregard of the deafening noise of the butterflies in the next field.

withdrawing into a personal redoubt of purity — witnessing but not participating.

The doctrine of the just war emerged first with St. Augustine and was developed later by St. Thomas Aquinas. Though it has come to merit scrutiny and rescinding under the penumbra threat of nuclear annihilation, its principles remain intact. Its relevance to the issue of the Falkland Islands crisis is clear. The conclusions that can be drawn from it are not absolute, one way or the other, but they certainly should permit Christians in Britain and Argentina to feel a deep sadness at the prospect of war and an acceptance of the possibility of international conventions to control conduct in war. The world has become more secular in its morality, and the more secular a society the more it might be tempted to believe that the only real constraint on the conduct of war is the possibility of retaliation in kind.

There is a different constraint in Christian doctrine. Blind obedience to a higher earthly authority is always tempered by the Christian's understanding that he is a citizen of two cities — the temporal and the eternal. He can have no absolute loyalty to the first if it conflicts with his moral commitment to the second.

and has often happened, helps us all to see paradoxes in human behaviour and to accommodate them — by enabling us through under-
standing to accept that they need not and should not become intolerable.

It is therefore important in the case of the Falklands affair to keep clear in the public conscience the moral context behind every policy decision. That should be the message of the Prime Minister's speech. The Falkland war can only be just if it is caused by injustice —

So we come to the paradox of Christians at war. The one exception to the command—"Thou shalt not kill!" is that which entitles people to participate in the preservation of security of their fellow men. The injunction to love thy neighbour must in practice imply a preferential possibility among one's neighbours. In the name of love, or charity, the Christian sanction which legitimises the use of force to repel aggression against one set of neighbours is that it would lead to a lesser evil, when the greater evil is that more suffering would ensue from a failure to resist that aggression. It is not therefore an exception to the rule of loving thy neighbour, so much as a part of the rule itself.

Aggression knows no natural limitations. There have been technical limitations in warfare which have decreased with the advance of the technology of killing. These advances have only been partially mitigated by

order and the chance of getting a living. According to independent western academics, aid workers and visiting journalists a fair attempt to provide that has been made during the three years of the Heng Samrin government. It is not imposing economic and social policies warped by communist theory; it has been described as the least authoritarian government Cambodia has had since it became independent. Certainly, it has a communist core; but among its ministers and other officials are men from every tributary of the country's nationalist and revolutionary movements. If it is dependent on Vietnam, the falling coalition on the other side is also absolutely dependent on outside support.

It is therefore wrong to imagine that a satisfactory solution can be achieved by one rival government defeating another in guerrilla warfare. This would be too damaging. What is needed is dialogue between the two, taking in other Cambodians outside the country. This should not be impossible. There are no clear ideological lines. Nor is Cambodia a country that could sustain an unyielding communist regime for the foreseeable future. Ideally it should be non-aligned and neutral between Thailand and Vietnam. Talks pointing in this direction might begin to create conditions in which Vietnam would become more interested in discussing withdrawal.

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From the Hampshire County
Coroner
Sir Mr Michael Meacher, MP
(April 13) might have been
expected to get his facts right. To
say that there is no right of
appeal against a coroner's verdict
is of course incorrect. On
application to the divisional court
to quash the inquisition the court
can order a fresh inquest to be
held before a different coroner.
Legal aid is available.

Mr Meacher proposes that any inquiries where there is prima facie evidence of violence or neglect in custody should be removed from coroners and dealt with by a High Court judge. This is necessary, he says, because Coroners are trained to deal with such cases; judges are not. Coroners are experienced in the procedure appropriate to an inquiry; judges are used to trials where the adversarial principles apply.

The purpose of an inquiry is different from that of a trial. The mere fact that there have been one or two cases in the recent past (the Deptford fire inquest for example) where there has been criticism of the coroner's handling of the inquest does not in itself create the background of the

regarding a reference to the International Court of the question of sovereignty. On Monday the Foreign Secretary told the Commons that he had no reason to suppose that the Argentines had changed their objection to allowing the matter to go to the International Court, what time his colleague Lord Belstead, while confirming that the Argentines had never shown any interest in referring the sovereignty question to the International Court, said that the British Government had not proposed such a reference, and has never suggested to any Argentine Government that the Falkland Islands dispute should be referred to the International Court.

On the background of the

Court of Arbitration of the International Chamber of commerce; and, finally, there is

The first method has been with the help of the prizeau and the Argentine ambassador, retary Haig. But of course role was confined to the honest broker, in effect between peddling the positions of the parties to other. He was never entrusted with the superior rôle of "volontaire compositeur" with power to prescribe his solution.

No doubt the parties did want to give him such a rôle as it was indeed necessary in view of the machinery of arbitration readily available under the auspices of the United Nations, the

dispute.

So far as the civilization of coroners' officers is concerned, most coroners are against this idea. The police officer has all the facilities of the police force at his disposal, the authority for the law behind him, and his deputies are available during evenings and at weekends. There would be considerable difficulties involved in obtaining civilian staff to work in this way.

The attitude in Mr. Meacher's article which in my view have some merit. I would wholeheartedly support his plea that legal aid be made available for representation before coroners' courts and inquests and tribunals. This is something which the Law Society has been urging for many years. In the present economic climate, however, I fear that it is unlikely to

Secondly, there is an argument that the disclosure of legal representatives of information and reports in advance of the inquest to enable them to prepare their cases and not be taken by surprise. This is a matter for the court, and the disclosure of legal representatives and counsel will be used more extensively.

In conclusion, Mr Meacher on

his own admission is concerned about a tiny minority of inquests in which the issues have been complex and disquiet has been for the other, like the Earl of Chatham and Sir Richard Strachan at the battle of Walcheren? And is the junta giving as a

Your obedient servant,
DEREK WALKER-SMITH,
House of Commons.
April 22.

From the Reverend Peter M. Hawkins
 Sir, It is good to know that Mr Frank Field, MP, (April 16) considers that there are advantages to the Church of England in its relationship with the state. It does not look like this from the point of view of the Government. The lawyers and the Commons (which has many lawyers) made a nonsense of ecclesiastical law so that the discipline of Church of England, or rather lack of a byword in the Anglican Communion.
 Finally I am prohibited sitting in the Commons, even

Classics in declension

From Dr John Percival

For all over the country there are teachers of classics endeavouring, in the face of government cuts, unsympathetic local authorities and hostile headmasters, to maintain the tradition of Greek and Latin studies which Sir Augustus Davis (April 19) rightly devoted. Many of them work without the support of colleagues in the discipline, and are prepared, in the interests of their

a large urban parish. My Roman Catholic colleague has a much easier task than I because he does not have any of the responsibilities of being established.

In the history of the Church in England the state has had an avicious role in the nationalization of Church property without compensation. Only very rarely has the state provided the Church with funds to do its work, and in modern times it has continued to withdraw funds, demanding the imposition of VAT and the arbitrary raising of national insurance contributions.

get elected as a member, so not possible for me to answer curiosities produced by Commons except through courtesy of your columns.

Many of us who listen to debates in the Commons are at all happy that such a Chamber should be responsible for affairs of the Church. If it is not, it is a pity. Within the Church are still a mercy of Prime Ministers are not even members of the Church of England.

The Anglican Church was welcomed into the Churches of England and Ireland, and Episcopal Church of Scotland

I am required to baptise all children and other persons without question who come to me, even though I know that I shall not see most of them again. I may only delay for the purpose of preparations. I must not delay unnecessarily. I am required to accept all persons who come to me by application for the calling of banns, whatever their religion. If I wish to demolish the parish church it only needs one objection.

and only in England is established and therefore is interference from the Communion of the Church of Scotland deemed such nonsense. It is a silly thing to say to the Commons what we think them.

Yours faithfully,
PETER M. HAWKINS,
Allerton Vicarage,
Ley Toplane,
Allerton, Bradford.

Medical Association and the
 "Association of Classical
 Teachers, is to do everything we
 can to provide them with practical
 encouragement and help."

The great British public, if it
 takes any interest in this matter
 at all, will be able to decide for
 itself which of these is the most
 constructive.

Yours sincerely,
 JOHN PERCIVAL,
 General Honorary Secretary,
 of the Classical Association,
 Department of Classics,
 University College,
 O Box 78,
 Cardiff.
 April 19.

From Mr R. Bradley-Moore

Sir, May I expand Mr M. A.
 T. Jones's point of view on the
 issue of April 17. The weather
 sense of a leech was recognized
 several hundred years ago. Thus
 William Cowper, writing in
 November, 1787, to his dear
 cousin Lady Hesketh, says:
 "I have a leech in a bottle that foretells
 all these . . . convulsions of nature . . .
 In point of the leech and his
 accurate intelligence, he is worth all
 the barometers in the world . . . to
 foretell thunder . . . a capacity of
 which he has given the most
 unequivocal evidence. I gave but
 sixpence for him which is a great
 more than the market price. . . .
 The so-called "Tempest Prog-

was exhibited at the Exhibition
 1851. The thoughtful inventor
 arranged his 12 leeches in a circle
 "in order that the leeches may
 see one another and not endure
 the afflictions of solitary confinement".

A replica was made for
 1895 Exhibition, to stand in
 the meteorological section of
 the Dome of Discovery, and I think
 the Science Museum, South
 Kensington, has — or had — some
 of these instruments on exhibition.

Yours sincerely,
 RALPH BRADLEY-MOORE,
 The Poplars, 34 Bath Road,
 Thatcham, Newbury.

Parliament of rogues perched or flying near the flock, same way, leaving two orpington
and when there were no people lambs.

from **Prebendary John C. de la T.** about they attacked. They also
crows **attacked the roots which were the**
air, **winter feed for the flock, and**
been **every pecked swede died and**
at it again. **every pecked swede died and**

Up to about a dozen years ago sheep were too few to be a nuisance, but the swallows and swifts also had almost disappeared. With the great reduction of use of Aldrin and Dieldrin the swallows and swifts have returned, to swell the family life of the swallows and the massed aerobatics of the swifts. The crows and rooks have so returned.

Last winter, in the snows my son-in-law, a farmer here in the Golden Valley, had three healthy pregnant ewes attacked by rooks which pecked out their eyes. The sheep all died after a few days.

They are wary birds; one cannot normally get within unshot range of them, but we could see a large parliament with two or three parties constantly

rook in the next rifts.

Two of the ewes, "If it's one or two they are crows if a parliament they are rooks". One day we hid in the fog near the flock. We could hear the parliament debating, and as the party leaders swooped in we shot three, and found to our surprise that they were crows. The two species can only be distinguished by close examination of the bill and the plumage round its root.

One day in winter the crows join the parliament and with their more militant tendency, teach the others to rook the sheep.

After the snows had gone a fourth healthy pregnant ewe was attacked, had one eye pecked out and a deep hole gouged out of its flank. It died. This week a mother ewe was killed in the

younglings with a knife, gouged out a sheep's eye and picked a hole in its side he could expect to be prosecuted for cruelty, but members of this parliament by nature esume from protection, and our human parliament has made it unlawful to poison them.

The best thing we know is to shoot the nests at this time of year with buckshot, in the hope of smashing some eggs, and take advantage of the few next month when the young birds are learning to fly, the only time when they can be approached within gunshot range.

Sincerely yours,
JOHN C. de la T. DAVIES,
Peterchurch Vicarage,
Hereford.
April 16.

From Dr Lotte Hellinga
Sir, May I through the hospital-
ity of your columns comment briefly
on the "challenge to the history
of printing" reported by you on
April 12? The challenge consists
of a theory, based on some
initials stamped below 12 min-
utes in a Book of Hours, written
c.1430, which will be offered for
sale at Sotheby's on June 2.
Similar stamps, presumably a
list's signs, are found in some fif-
teenth-century manuscripts now known
all belonging to the same school.

Dr Christopher de Hamel believes that the book offered to Robert de la Haye, the Flemish collector and builder round the assumption the theory that the small initials may have been a primitive form of printing with "letters"; he connects this with the ancient legend of the invention of printing by Laurence Janson (originally in Haarlem). All experts agree that stylistically the manuscript belongs to the group of Hours produced in the northern Netherlands, partly intended to be traded far and wide. Some were destined for use in England. The city of Utrecht was at this time especially known for a flourishing trade in such

The crucial point in Dr Hamel's theory is in placing the production of the book in Haarlem. His argument for doing so is the appearance of St Bavo, patron saint of Haarlem, and the otherwise rather featureless calendar listing feast days for the use of Rome.

St Bavo, however, was also saint and in the first place, the patron saint of the City of Ghent. On inspection of the manuscript it appeared that there is a second, unusual saint in this calendar who is found on the same page as St Bavo: it is St Donatian, patron saint of the City of Bruges, and whose feast day, 11th November, relics were kept. When taken together the two saints, patrons of the two great Flemish cities, indicate that a client in the city of Bruges, or of Haarlem, who had nothing whatever to do with the City of Haarlem, nor with the legendary Laurens,

From Professor Lord McGregor
Durris

Sir, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of London does not write (April 21) for all his colleagues. He asserts that when you published about the principalship of the university was "irresponsible", "seriously disturbing", deserving of "vigorous reproof" and requiring "profound apology".

if the information is accurate and was honourably obtained, I think, to the contrary, that you are to be congratulated on responsible and enterprising journalism because developments in a "great university" lie in the public domain. If there has been irresponsibility, it was in the failure of those connected with the appointment of a new Principal to observe that confidentiality which candidates for posts are entitled to expect.

The Vice-Chancellor is really pleading that you, Sir, should have remedied his university's indiscretion by restraining your Education Correspondent from doing her proper work. His view of how the press should behave is comforting for administrators, but, like that of many in authority in concentrations of power, damaging to the cause of freedom of information.

Yours faithfully,
O. R. MCGREGOR,
Bedford College,
(University of London),
Regent's Park, NW1.
April 22.

From Mr Stephen Carlill
Sir, I hesitate to cross sword
with a "Great European Fester!"

with a Great European Eatery (Robert Courtine, April 17) but *must question his statement that "There is no garlic in lobster l'Americaine" (sic).*

dish and there are many variants.
 Escoffier in *Ma Cuisine* includes
 "a little scrap of garlic", and
 "Pierre Huguenin, who claims that
 this recipe was given to him by
 his mother by the inventor of this
 dish, includes a head of garlic".
 Finally the recipe in Larousse
Gastronomique includes garlic.
 These are only three of a great
 many versions of Homard
 à l'Américaine.
 Yours faithfully,
 STEPHEN CARLILL,
 47, Peterborough Road, S.W.6.
 April 17.

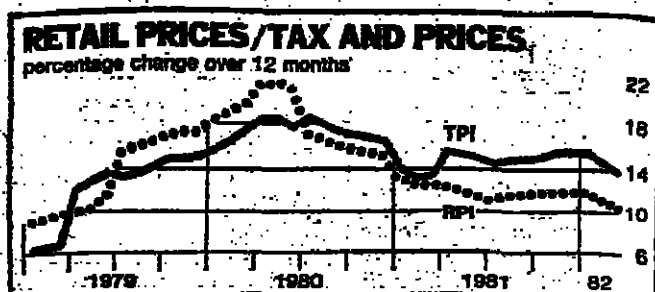
From Mr A. A. Clay
Sir, Mrs Stalbow (April 15) and

Mr Seigal (April 21) having raised
against the difficulties caused by
modern things, may I sing the
something very old
- fashioned?
My wife has just persuaded me
to discard my old gardening
gloves. I have removed 15
safety pins which have been
placed in various strategic pos-
itions over the years - not one
of them has ever let me down.
I have a nappie pin used for
one of my children over 30 years
ago!

Yours sincerely,
A. A. CLAY,
Blue Waters,
Mortehoe,
Woolacombe,
Devon,
April 21.

BUSINESS NEWS

TPI shows fall



The annual rate of inflation slowed to 10.4 per cent last month from 11 per cent in February and a peak of 22 per cent in the spring of 1980. The tax and price index — which measures the rise on gross pay needed to maintain the buying power of take-home pay — rose by 13.7 per cent in the year of March, down from 14.4 per cent the previous month. The tax changes announced on the Budget, and the higher national insurance contributions, will affect the index for April published next month.

Slight fall in sterling

The pound eased on foreign exchange markets with dealers not wanting to take positions ahead of a weekend of crucial negotiations on the Falklands. Sterling closed at \$1.7715, down 50 points, and its index against a basket of currencies slipped 0.4 to 89.8. London money markets were also nervous, though the Treasury Bill rate eased slightly at the weekly tender, coming down to 12.89 per cent from 13.19 per cent the previous Friday.

McLeod Russel director goes

Mr John Campbell resigned yesterday as managing director of McLeod Russel after boardroom disagreements over the future of the plantations company. Mr Campbell, 35, has been with McLeod eight years, first as financial adviser and managing director since 1979. Last year he master-minded the £25m merger with Warren Plantations group. The disagreements over policy are such that I could no longer stay, but my departure has been as amicable as one could expect, he said. Mr Campbell will remain a consultant to the group.

Iraq wants oil flow boost

Mr Abdul Monem al-Samarrai, Iraq's deputy oil minister, has discussed with the Turkish government the possibility of increasing the volume of oil pumped through the pipeline linking Iraq's Kirkuk oil fields with the Turkish Mediterranean port of Yumurtalik. Sources said Iraq was interested in boosting the annual oil flow to the maximum capacity of 35 million tons and beyond. The Iraqi interest is attributed to Syria's recent shut-down of the pipeline carrying Iraqi oil across its territory.

Amaz makes loss

Amaz, the big American natural resources group, made a net loss of \$5.5m in the first quarter of this year compared with a profit of \$7.1m in the same period of last year. The company's net earnings last year were \$231m, less than half 1980 profits.

MARKET SUMMARY

Oil demand continues

LONDON EXCHANGE

FT Index 567.1 down 1.9
FT 100 67.81 down 0.08
FT All Share 328.70 up 0.74
Bargains 15.41s.

Business remained flat in the stock market with investors awaiting the outcome of what could be the last chance of a peaceful outcome to the Falklands crisis.

Oil remained in demand as institutions attempted to increase their weighting in the sector, with BP 3p better at 318p, Esso gaining 10p at 345p, Ultramar at 420p to 14p and Shell climbing 10p to 412p.

The FT index at the close was a shade off its lowest of the day at 567.1, down 1.9.

Bowater, a particularly weak market, shedding 7c to 230p as a line of 250,000 shares overhung the market. A line of 200,000 Tate & Lyle was sold at 200p, 2p below the market price, when shares responded to losses from its Canadian subsidiary easing 6p to 202p.

Trade in the gilt market was extremely thin but early mark-downs of up to 24 were reversed with prices ending unchanged from the previous close.

Hawker Siddeley continued to rally on good results, with an 8p jump to 324p, while Steel Group put on 4p to 234p.

OTHER EXCHANGES

Tokyo-Nikkei Dow Jones Index 7,333.54 up 38.07
Hankow-Hong Kong Index 1,235.84 up 15.71

COMMODITIES

Metals, including gold and silver, and oil heating futures rose yesterday, affected by Middle East tension and the Falklands crisis. Softs also tended to be stronger.

On the International Petroleum Exchange, heating oil for immediate delivery gained about 85 to \$290 a tonne, while the May contract was about \$4 higher at \$293 a tonne. These two contracts advanced \$14 each during the week. Tin also recovered after retreating on Thursday. Cash metal closed at \$7,125 a tonne compared with \$7,095 and three months rose \$30 to \$7,352.

Among metals, high grade cash copper was 2873 a tonne, up 211, and three months high grade closed \$3 higher at \$2903. These two contracts advanced \$14 each during the week. Tin also recovered after retreating on Thursday. Cash metal closed at \$7,125 a tonne compared with \$7,095 and three months rose \$30 to \$7,352.

While the London daily raw price for sugar declined 53 to 1218 a tonne, the May contract put on 25 to \$128 and August at \$132. Cocoa bounced back, April ending \$9 to close at \$2800 a tonne and May trading at \$2828 compared with \$2818.

Apex plea

Mr Roy Grantham, general secretary of the white collar union Apex, yesterday called on Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Industry, to instruct the British Steel Corporation release information about its engineering subsidiary Redpath Dorman Long which has been sold for £10m to Trafalgar House. Workers' advisers need more details, so far withheld by the BBC, to develop plans for a management employee buy-out, he said.

It is to put 350 of the 870 employees at its nickel refinery in Clydach, South Wales, on short time working. Nickel pellet and powder production is being stopped temporarily.

A sharp decline in orders is resulting in the closure of the Stoke-on-Trent pottery company which has been sold for £10m to Trafalgar House. Workers' advisers need more details, so far withheld by the BBC, to develop plans for a management employee buy-out, he said.

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Lonrho set to break Arab boycott

By Philip Robinson

Lonrho has declared an all-out war on its leading Arab shareholders, Gulf Fisheries, with which it has already had two skirmishes.

Last night, Lonrho said that it was considering joint ventures and direct investments in Israel as a result of a visit there last week by Mr Rowland "Tim" Rowlands, the Lonrho chief, and his fellow director, Mr Robert Dunlop.

The move, which would break the Arab boycott, is seen as a bold attempt to embarrass Gulf Fisheries, which handles the United Kingdom investments of the Kuwaiti royal family, to such a degree that they will sell their 15 per cent stake in Lonrho.

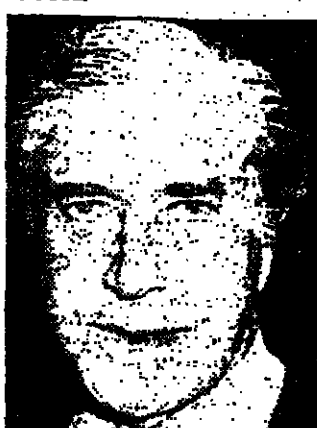
The trading group's Israel visit, which Mr Rowland held talks with Mr Yitzhak Berman, Energy Minister, and Trade and Industry Minister, Mr Gideon Pat, was disclosed in the Tel Aviv newspaper *Haaretz* earlier this week.

It is understood that discussion centred on joint ventures in the electronics, aviation, mineral exploration and energy industries.

Lorries of Lonrho's 52 per cent owned Egyptian Transport offshoot will start moving on Monday from Cairo to Tel Aviv.

This weekend, another Lonrho team is flying out for further discussions with the Israelis.

Mr Robert Dunlop said yesterday: "The timing is right. We have always tried to anticipate things and we think it is a very good country for business. With the withdrawal from Sinai and the Camp David peace agreement, we thought the time was right. I would have thought that Gulf, which has



Rowlands: bold move

a very good head for business, would be delighted to see themselves involved in Israel.

Mr Tom Ferguson, Gulf's London representative, said: "If Lonrho takes steps to get itself on the Arab boycott list, which it would do if it got into Israel, then we would take legal advice to determine whether we could take action against the board and its individual members because by going into Israel they would be putting a major part of their business at risk."

Two years ago, Gulf Fisheries was heavily defeated on a move to elect two of its men to the Lonrho board. A further battle is scheduled next Friday after Gulf's insistence that Lonrho hold a poll of all shareholders on the question of raising its borrowing limits by 50 per cent to £1,464m.

Gulf was granted an expert injunction by the High Court yesterday afternoon giving Lonrho until midnight last night to furnish them with a shareholders' list.

EEC proposal to extend steel quotas

From Peter Norman, Brussels, April 23

The European Commission wants the present system of mandatory production quotas for the EEC steel industry to be extended until the end of 1983.

The commission is due to decide on the proposal at its meeting next Wednesday in time for the next gathering of EEC industry ministers here on May 4.

The proposal reflects the view of discount Etienne Davignon, the EEC's industry commissioner, that no significant improvement can be expected in either the community or export markets for steel and the quotas are necessary to avoid a price war among steelmakers.

Indeed, it is thought possible that wire rod, which has been subject to voluntary restraints for the past year, will be brought back into the quota system along with the reinforced bars, merchant bars and coils that are already under the commission's control.

This would mean that around 70 per cent of EEC steel production would be controlled by the commission. Of the rest, reversing mill plate, wide flat products and heavy sections will probably stay subject to voluntary production limitations.

An extension of the quota system is likely to be approved although it is thought that West Germany would prefer a review of the arrangements.

The rate of price inflation of wines and spirits in tenanted pubs is likely to ease next year if the latest draft regulations for the EEC are passed through the Commission. There is also a clear prospect that the big gap between prices of canned beer in supermarkets and pubs could be narrowed.

This evening last night, the national Union of Licensed Victuallers (NULV), the trade association for tenants of brewery-tied pubs, set out the result of discussions in Brussels on the latest proposals affecting tied sales.

If brewers and tenants can agree the changes in a sensible fashion the new regulations could lead to a revitalization of the pub trade at a time when it sorely needed that, Mr Bill Banning, NULV's national organizer said.

The new regulations would allow continuation of the present tied sales of draught beer, together with a brewer's bottled and canned beer, But tied sales of wines and spirits — extended by some brewers to soft drinks, and other items — would be free. Tenants have complained about being charged too much.

Wines and spirit prices are unlikely to go down in pubs but present price levels would probably be kept longer.

The latest EEC draft indicates a likely examination of many brewers' practice of selling canned beer more cheaply to the supermarkets.

Mr Dick Taverner, a leading member of the Social Democratic Party, gave evidence yesterday that the cost of the state pension scheme would eventually double, he said that action was needed now to reduce benefits before it was too late. His words echoed a veiled comment made in Birmingham last year by the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the country was paying itself pensions that were too high.

Mr Taverner, QC, was addressing the National Association of Pension Funds conference in Bournemouth as director of the Institute of Fiscal Studies. "It is quite possible that the cost of the state pension scheme will be 50 per cent higher in 50 years' time amount to 35 per cent or higher of a person's wage," he said.

There was over-provision for state pensions in the United Kingdom, he added, and called for a readjustment of the relationship between state and private pensions. It was not the function of the state to provide earnings-related benefits. Private schemes were more flexible and the state should return to providing a back-up service for these in need, as suggested in the original Beveridge Report.

Inflation falls to 10.4 per cent

By Frances Williams

The yearly rate of inflation fell last month to 10.4 per cent from 11 per cent in February, and could be into single figures in April. This cheering prospect for the Government rounds off three extraordinary weeks in which consistently encouraging economic news has been completely overshadowed by the Falklands crisis.

The March inflation rate, measured by the increase in the retail price index over the year, is the lowest since May 1979 when the Government took office. Price rises were last in single figures in March that year.

Inflation is also slowing in other leading industrial countries, notably the United States. Its consumer price index fell in March by 0.3 per cent — the first monthly fall since August 1965 and the sharpest since 1953 — to slow the yearly inflation rate to a 4-year low of 6.8 per cent from 7.7 per cent in February.

A record drop in petrol prices was the main cause of the decline in the CPI but housing costs, food and fares all came down in March.

At the time of the Budget, the Treasury forecast that inflation in the UK would fall to 9 per cent by the end of 1982. But Government economists are now confident of reaching that target "well before the end of the year", in Mrs Thatcher's words on Thursday.

The retail price index for April will reflect a further round of Budget increases, only half of which came through in March, higher council rents and rates, the rise in London Transport fares, higher gas and electricity charges, and perhaps some rise in petrol prices and fresh food.

Against this has to be set the cut in mortgage interest rates from 15 to 13½ per cent and the summer discount on coal.

April is traditionally a heavy month for price rises. But because the Chancellor increased excise duties last year by twice the amount needed to compensate for inflation, April 1981 saw an unusually big jump in retail price index of 2.9 per cent. If the rise this month is less than 2.4 per cent, and the

signs are that it will be, the April index will show single figure inflation for the first time in this Government's term of office.

The Treasury's budget forecast looked forward to inflation of 7½ per cent by mid-1983.

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Retail prices rose 0.9 per cent in March, which was less than half the result of the higher excise duties on alcohol, petrol, cigarettes and car licences. Prices for fresh fruit and vegetables and newspapers and magazines also rose last month.

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Slow recovery on the way

Inflation and inflationary expectations in the group of 10 western industrialized nations are abating because of the efforts of governments, and current projections indicate that economic activity will pick up slowly this year and in 1983.

This positive economic outlook was presented yesterday to Finance Ministry and central bank representatives at a meeting in Paris.

Meanwhile, Dr Beryl Sprinkel, United States treasury under secretary said in Paris that Washington is just as anxious as its Western partners to get interest rates down from present "preposterous" levels.

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Caught in a trap: "It still costs me the same to live".

A prisoner of injustice in the black economy

"I must be part of the black economy", said my friend's daily sitting down for a well-earned cup of tea. She is in good company. This week the Institute of Economic Affairs claimed that some £11,000m is being fiddled, evaded or otherwise lost to the taxman each year. Mention of the black economy causes great anguish in bureaucratic breasts and much huffing and puffing in the ranks of the Whitehall worthies.

Sympathetic ears are turned to the Inland Revenue's perennial pleas for even more draconian power to combat it. The conventional wisdom in high places is that the growth of tax evasion reflects our moral decline as a nation. But could it not also reflect the increasing incomprehensibility of the tax system? And perhaps the feeling that the tax structure is drifting further away from any idea of social justice.

My friend's daily is a case in point. She was widowed a few years ago and is in her late fifties. She has always earned money cleaning people's houses. Her late husband paid his tax through PAYE, claiming the married man's

allowance. Since her earnings were never above the level of the wife's earned income allowance, she paid no tax. But when her husband died she was caught in the tax net for the first time.

"What I don't understand is why when I had a husband to support me I had no tax to pay on my earnings, whereas now I'm on my own I am supposed to pay tax."

Since his death she has had the widow's pension — now just under £30 a week — which uses up her single person's allowance of £1,565 per year. So she is fully liable to tax on the whole of her earnings: when her husband was alive these were effectively tax-free. It's not hard to see why she has few qualms about not paying up, "or why she thinks the tax system is as daft as the brush with which she earns her living."

"It costs me more or less the same to live now as when my husband was alive. I have to pay the same rates, heating and other overheads. I have not even received an income tax return since my husband died and the Inland Revenue has not asked me for any money. Everyone

tells me to keep quiet about it."

Her problem, which she must share with thousands of other widows, stems from the distortions in our tax system which favour married couples over single people. Some ad-hoc concessions have been made; "single parents," for instance, can claim an additional personal allowance to give them the equivalent of the married man allowance. High income couples can also be taxed as single people on their earned income. But for my friend's daily, widowhood means paying tax.

At 65 she will qualify for the higher age allowance, which is just over £2,000 at present for the single person. She may then, she says, declare her income. But it's difficult to see how she can do that. Cleaning people's houses is not something to take up on retirement like watercolours or knitting. The Inland Revenue will want to know where she has been all these years.

One way or the other my friend's daily will be stuck in the black economy forever.

Margaret Drummond

Speedsend scheme 'was misunderstood'

Sir, It is disappointing to see that Lorna Bourke has seriously misunderstood the scheme which she reported on 22nd April.

Solicitors and their clients have long been plagued by the almost antiquated procedures of the high street banks in the transfer of money where it is essential for conveying transactions to be completed in quick succession. This frustration is due both to the steadfast refusal of the banks to treat other drafts as cleared funds and to their unwillingness to regard transfers by telephone as a normal service. The Speedsend scheme overcomes these obstacles and will enable completion dates to be met much more easily.

To suggest that the object of the scheme is to earn "extra interest" is nonsense. Outside the operation of Speedsend, it is the banks that charge interest when uncleared drafts are drawn against. The scheme avoids this effect.

Malcolm C. Leaf, Secretary, The Law Society, Non-Contentious Business.

Sir, I read your Family Money page advice on Deeds of Postponement. May I comment on the differences between English and Scots law on this point?

English law equitable doctrines established that a partner without title to the matrimonial home must nevertheless consent to a charge on the property. The

case you mention establishes that where a husband seeks to create mortgage over the family home, the wife must consent to the granting of the security, even if the house is in the name of the husband alone.

In Scotland there are no equitable doctrines to support this proposition. At present a spouse without title to the matrimonial home cannot object to the granting of a security. (There are no problems with a security over a house in joint names which must be granted jointly.)

The Matrimonial Homes (Family Protection) (Scotland) Act of 1981 was passed, among other things, to protect a spouse without title to the matrimonial home. The Act is not yet in force but when it is, its effect will be that no security will be granted without the written consent of a non-entitled spouse (ie spouse without title to the house) and indeed, no sale of a matrimonial home will be able to proceed without this consent either.

Another important provision of this Act is to allow even a non-entitled spouse to get an exclusion order against the other eg to protect against violence to spouse or children.

I would agree with your comment that wives should be separately advised as to giving consents to securities. I have to say that I have noted an unfortunate tendency to ignore the existence of a separate Scottish legal system which affects about one tenth of the population of the United Kingdom.

Yours faithfully, Simon Mackintosh, Edinburgh, Scotland.

Looking at the value of life

Around 90 per cent of the population in this country have not valued their lives as highly as their personal possessions, says Mr Michael Hephner, Chairman of Abbey Life Assurance.

Of the 37 people who die in the United Kingdom every 30 minutes, only 5 will die leaving their dependants any benefits from ordinary life insurance, and 19 of the 37 will leave the very small benefits of industrial life assurance (the kind where premiums are collected at the door), according to Mr Hephner.

Average cover for those who do have ordinary life insurance is only £11,000. Some 7 million people depend for their life insurance entirely on their employer's group scheme and for them the average cover is £6,000.

The average sum assured for the 20 million people who have industrial life insurance is £600 — "hardly enough to pay for the funeral," says Mr Hephner. Yet most people think it is worthwhile insuring their homes. The average person needs insurance cover of at least 5 times gross income, he adds.

FAMILY MONEY MARKET

Banks
Current account — no interest paid. Deposit accounts — Barclays, Lloyds and Natwest 10% per cent, Midland, 10 per cent, seven days notice required for withdrawals. For sums of £5,000-£25,000, Fixed-term deposits — 1 month 12% per cent, 3 and 6 months, 12 per cent. Rates quoted by Barclays. Other banks may differ.

Money funds
Seven-day deposits. Simco 7-day fund — 12.34 per cent. UDT "Average Rate Deposits" — 12% Tyndall 7-day fund 12.5 per cent. Simco dollar fund — 13.92%.

Western Trust one month Money-market a/c: 13.1% interest paid without deduction of tax. Further details from: Simco 01 236 0233. UDT 01 623 3020. Tyndall 0272 732241. Western Trust 0752 261161. New Scheme — old scheme now discontinued.

National Savings Bank
Ordinary accounts — interest 5 per cent, first £70 of interest tax-free. Investment Account — 13% per cent, interest paid without deduction of tax, one month's notice of withdrawal, maximum investment £200,000. "Reducing to 13% on 1st May."

National Savings Certificates 24th issue.
Return totally free of all taxes, equivalent to an annual interest rate over the five-year term of 8.92%, maximum investment £2,500.

National Savings Index-Linked certificates
Maximum investment £5,000, return tax-free and linked to

Bank card switch to cut cheque frauds

Cheque card fraud is costing the high street banks an estimated £12m a year. In an attempt to reduce this loss, the banks are withdrawing their ordinary cheque guarantee cards from the Eurocheque system.

From May 1983, bank customers wanting to cash cheques abroad will be issued with separate Eurocheque cards. From next year these will be available for ordinary cheques written abroad in sterling. Alternatively, customers travelling abroad can use special Eurocheques which can be written in local currencies (with the banking of the Eurocheque card).

Eurocheques are acceptable at shops and restaurants and not simply for drawing cash from a bank. Existing cheque cards will be restricted to use in this country and the Eurocheque "EC" symbol will be removed as cards are renewed.

Cheque card frauds are particularly expensive for the banks when carried out abroad. The inevitable time and money involved in chasing stolen cheques to be charged with the stolen cheque card before the bank is able to put a stop on it.

The change will have no effect on Barclays' customers, since the bank already issues a separate Eurocheque card. Barclaycard is valid as a cheque guarantee card only in the British Isles only.

The establishment of the Eurocheque system has greatly improved the services offered by the banks to customers travelling abroad. Ordinary cheques can be cashed at more than 180,000 branches of 15,000 banks in 39 countries and has largely removed the necessity to carry large sums of foreign currency or travellers cheques when visiting Europe.

Divorcees facing retirement tangle

The ever-rising number of divorcees is now a fact of life in modern society. The recent suggestion of a time limit on financial support from former husbands has caused many women in this situation a twinge or two of worry. But while the argument goes on over this, one of the things which can often be overlooked is the position of divorced women when they retire.

Eventually, the question gets asked: "What am I going to live on when I retire? Will I get an old age pension?" As with most issues connected with state pensions, there is no simple answer to this. Much will depend on the circumstances of each individual, whether she works after the divorce, and so on.

However, there are a number of things which she should remember. The most important to remember is that any woman who gets divorced is, as far as state benefits and the national insurance scheme are concerned, immediately regarded as a single person.

For anyone under age 60, this means she loses any right she may have had to pay the special low rate of married woman's contributions. If she is working, she has to start paying the full amount as soon as she is divorced. This in itself can impose a considerable financial strain, but in some cases may mean having to find an extra £10 or so a week.

However, these payments do start to count towards

We could all enjoy a protected pension

It is now more than a year since the Scott Committee proposed that index-linked pensions should be extended to all pensioners. One of their recommendations was that pension funds should be enabled to buy indexed bonds to make this possible.

Within a month of their report, the Government announced the first index-linked treasury stock, and followed it with several others. They have been greeted, it is fair to say, with the sound of noisy raspberries from the pensions world, and those who invested initially found that the market value of their investments fell.

What went wrong?

The Government's latest report shows just how bleak is the lot of a private sector pensioner — 32 per cent receive no pension increases at all, 14 per cent receive increases of between 3 and 5 per cent with a further 25 per cent receiving a rise of less than 55 per cent of the rate of inflation.

Only 29 per cent of pensioners receive any worthwhile pension increases.

The recent National Association of Pension Funds survey shows similar results with 83 per cent of all public sector pensioners receiving inflation-proofed pensions compared with only 2 per cent of those in private sector schemes. This background is rather puzzling that index-linked bonds have been so

roundly rejected by pension fund managers. Clearly they believe they are capable of investing funds as favourably elsewhere.

If this is the case, why do the pension funds complain that they cannot afford to provide index-linked pensions?

Index-linked pensions are possible as long as the investment returns broadly keep pace with inflation.

Professor David Wilkie, Research Actuary of Heriot Watt University recently pointed out that on reasonable assumptions, a pension of two thirds of final salary would require contributions of 17 to 21 per cent of earnings.

Split between the employee and the employer, this is scarcely a ridiculous contribution rate.

And if the cost is too great, it would be possible to provide a pension of half final salary at a contribution of 13 to 15 per cent of earnings which is not dissimilar from that which many pension funds require cur-

rently, albeit for larger basic pension.

The fact that pension fund managers are so reluctant to buy an index-linked Government security which currently provides a yield of 2 per cent in excess of the rate of inflation shows that they have enormous confidence in their ability to achieve investment returns in excess of the rate of inflation.

In these circumstances they should either acknowledge that they want to use this gain to subsidize the employer's pension costs for current employees (because that's what it boils down to) despite the impact on pensioners living standards or else face up to the need to provide at least partially indexed pensions.

The problem is that far too many employers (and pension funds) are happy to get the higher returns that inflation brings but loathe to pass the benefits to pensioners.

The advent of index-linked gilts (particularly if they are issued in greater volume) does however give the lie to the suggestion that it is impossible to provide indexing.

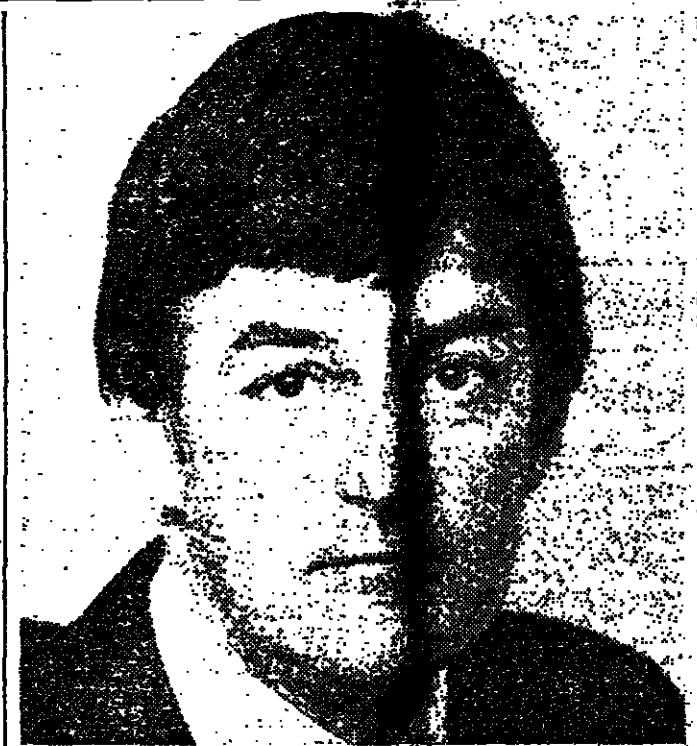
The accompanying table shows that increasing investment returns reduce the cost of fixed pensions and make it possible to provide a substantial measure of indexing without a material increase in cost.

As is clear from both the Government Actuary's survey and the NAPP survey a majority of pension funds use this "windfall profit" to increase pensions.

Employers and their pension advisers may well find this pension fund members and trade unions would be happy to contemplate lower benefit scales provided they were index-linked. It is no exaggeration to say that the long term well-being of pensioners depends on the willingness of pension employers to face up to this.

Cost at retirement of a pension of £1 per annum

Investment return	Escalation rate	Cost	Escalation rate	Cost
4%	Zero	£10.59	Zero	£10.59
5%	Zero	9.87	1%	10.62
6%	Zero	9.24	2%	10.65
7%	Zero	8.67	3%	10.68
8%	Zero	8.14	4%	10.74
9%	Zero	7.64	5%	10.79
10%	Zero	7.17	6%	10.85
11%	Zero	6.73	7%	10.90
12%	Zero	6.31	8%	
13%	Zero	5.91	9%	
14%	Zero	5.52	10%	
15%	Zero	5.15	11%	



John Duncan... the fairy

Book helps you bank on success

The gamekeeper turned poacher is a rare phenomenon in the lazy backwater of high street banking not least of all because few bank managers feel like venturing beyond their cushioned existence, even if they were employable elsewhere.

A rare example, if the species is John Duncan, a former NatWest bank manager who has spilled the beans on how to know, love and understand your bank manager, with a view to obtaining the biggest overdraft possible.

How to Manage Your Bank Manager combines a light-hearted look at how high street bankers function, with solid information on such matters as the you will be charged for a personal loan compared with an overdraft, and the relative merits of both.

He is very useful on "pain points" — the sort of things that will make your bank manager see red (constant unanswered letters, complaints over account charges of £1 or less to mention three).

He also lists them in order of priority from one to ten. It is interesting to note that the only faults from

which journalists do not (according to Mr Duncan) suffer are: total lack of control of financial matters, general timewasting and dishonesty.

Nurses and clergymen appear to be the least troublesome customers with antique dealers, teachers and stockbrokers being the only groups to score points under category 10 dishonesty.

Mr Duncan gives an interesting insight into that mysterious world of bankers' references.

"Respectable and trustworthy" apparently means, in bankers' jargon, "although we do not think he would enter into a commitment he could not see his way to fulfil, we cannot speak for your figures and purpose" worth knowing.

Cartoons by Tugg enliven the text and the book is published on 29th April by David & Charles, price £3.95.

MONEY TALK

A sweet way to £20,000

Mars Bar freaks are being offered the chance to win £20,000 in a competition organized in conjunction with the Anglia Building Society. Each entry requires three Mars Bar wrappers and entrants have to correctly date six houses pictured on the form whilst completing the inevitable phrase describing why Mars Bars are so marvellous.

In addition to the first prize of £20,000 — deposited with the Anglia — there are 100 prizes of £50 invested in a Children's Savings Account. As a further incentive to save, runners-up who already have an Anglia account will receive a bonus of £25. After a summer of munching Mars Bars, a year's free dental treatment might be more appropriate. Closing date for the competition is September 30.

Halfway houses

The Leeds Permanent Building Society is backing a scheme which makes it easier for young couples to buy their own home and also helps with inner city improvement.

The North British Housing Association has bought a development of eight newly built houses in Leeds for subsequent sale on a shared ownership basis. The Leeds has agreed to see if it has sufficient funds for the eight mortgages. In practice, the couples will have a mortgage for half the property and will pay rent to the Housing Association based on the value of the other half. They can also increase their share in the house as and when financial circumstances permit.

Computer link

Town and Country Building Society is to introduce a link between its branch computers from the beginning of 1983.

They will be linked to the existing central computer and will provide immediate access to it. Each transaction will be automatically processed and it will completely update the members' pass-book which will have a magnetic stripe in the cover to identify the account.

Each terminal can operate independently should access to the central computer be interrupted. Town and Country believe that, as competition in customer service is becoming even more important, this new system will benefit their speed and quality of service.

Job insurance

Newcastle Building Society has introduced an insurance package which includes protection against possible redundancy during the early years of a mortgage.

The payment of a single premium, dependent on the size of the loan, gives full mortgage repayment cover for the contract period. The contract period is 27 months with a 3 months excess which means that, if a borrower is made redundant within the 27 months, he will have his repayments met in full after the first three months, for the remainder of the contract period.

The policy is available to all borrowers (excluding self-employed) and costs:

£28 for a £10,000 mortgage
£40 for a £15,000 mortgage
£51 for a £20,000 mortgage
£65 for a £25,000 mortgage

Dollar fund

Henderson — Administration (Guernsey) has launched a new dollar denominated fund, the Henderson Natural Resources Offshore Fund.

The fund will invest in shares of companies engaged in the exploration and development of natural resources and looks forward to worldwide economic recovery which will make natural resources an attractive area for investment. The fund is aimed at experienced investors and the initial price is \$1.00 until May 7. Thereafter, dealings will take place on Tuesdays in Guernsey.

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited

27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 5EB Telephone 01-621 1212

The Over-the-Counter Market

1981/82	High	Low	Company	Price/GS	Div	Gross Yield	% Actual	% Full
130	100	Ass Brit Ind CULS	73	-	4.7	6.4	11.6	160
51	32	Armagas Group	44	-	4.3	9.8	3.7	63
205	187	Barclay Bank	200	-	9.7	4.9	5.7	111
107	100	CCIL 11% Conv Pref	107	-	15.7	14.7	-	-
104	61	Deborah Services	62	-	6.0	9.2	3.1	54
131	97	Frank Horsell	129	+1	6.4	5.0	11.6	234
83	39	Frederick Parker	76	+1	6.4	8.4	3.9	124
78	46	George Blair	54	-	6.4	-	-	-
102	93	Ind Prec Castings	96	-	7.3	7.6	6.9	194
109	100	Isis Conv Pref	109	-	15.7	14.4	-	-
113	94	Jackson Group	99	-	7.0	7.1	3.1	60
130	108	James Burroughs	113	-	8.7	7.7	8.2	200
334	240	Robert Jenkins	242	+2	31.3	12.8	3.4	64
64	51	Scruttons "A"	64	-	5.3	8.3	9.4	184
222	159	Torrey & Carlisle	159	-	10.7	6.7	5.1	104
125	110	Twinkl Ord	134	-	-	-	-	-
80	66	Twinkl 15% ULS	80	-	15.0	18.8	-	-
44	25	Unilock Holdings	25	-	3.0	32.0	4.5	104
103	73	Walter Alexander	80	+1	6.4	8.9	5.3	134
263	212	W. S. Yeates	231	-	14.5	6.3	6.9	164

Prices now available on Prestel page 48146

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Stock Exchange Prices

Light selling

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, April 19. Dealings End, April 29. 5 Contango Day, April 30. Settlement Day, May 10.
 6 Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

[illegible]

Edited by Peter Davalle

ITV/LONDON

4.15 Images of

100

World Service

BBC World Service can be received at Western Europe on medium wave (645 kHz) from 07.00 until 09.00, 8.00 Newsday, 5.30 Terry Moore's Album Time, 7.00 World News, 7.00 News, About Britain, 7.15 From The Westwood, 7.30 Classical Record Review, 7.45 Network UK, 8.00 World News, 8.05 Reflections, 8.15 The Moon and Mars (on satellite), 8.00 World News, 9.00 Review of the British Press.

9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Science in Action.
10.15 New Ideas. 10.25 The Week in Wales.
10.30 Thirty Minute Theatre 11.00 World
News. 11.09 News About Britain 11.15
About Britain. 11.30 Meridian 12.00 Radio
News 12.15 Anything Goes. 12.45
Sports Roundup 1.00 World News. 1.09
Commentary 1.15 Network UK. 1.30 Gloria
Wentland. 2.00 Saturday Evening. 2.06

World News, 4.00 Commentary, 4.15
Saturday Special, 8.00 World News, 8.09
Commentary, 8.15 Good Books, 8.30 These
Musical Islands, 9.00 Letters from
Everywhere, 9.15 The Brotherhood of Brass,
9.30 People and Politics, 10.00 World News,
10.09 From our Own Correspondent, 10.30
New Ideas, 10.40 Reflections, 10.45 Sports

Commentary	11.15	Letterbox	11.30
Moroccan	12.00	World News	12.08
About Britain	12.15	Radio Newsreel	12.30
Play of the Week	2.00	World News	2.09
Review of the British Press	2.15	Good Books	2.30
Sports Review	3.00	World News	3.09
News About Britain	3.15	From Our Own Correspondent	3.30
These Musical Islands	4.45	Financial Review	4.55

Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz Radio 3
Area MF 720kHz 417m LBC MF
m and VHF 94 9MHz World Service

CHANNEL

As London except saints 12.15pm
World of Sport. 5.15 Puffin's Place.
5.20 WKRP in Cincinnati. 5.45 Sale of
the Century. 6.15 Mr Merlin. 11.35
Bizarre. 11.55 Video Sounds:
Wunchong and Private Lives. 12.25am
Closedown.

**As London except: Starts 9.00am
Sesame Street. 10.00 Sport Billy.
10.25 Thunderbirds. 11.20-12.15
Tarzan, 5.45-6.45 Chips. 11.25 Vegas.
12.20am At the End of the Day
Closdown**

TSW
As London except: Starts 9.05am
Wheels and the Chopper. 9.30
Saturday Show. 10.30 Incredible Hulk.
11.20 Sport Billy. 11.45 Adventures of
Black Beauty. 12.12pm-12.15 News.

YORKSHIRE

As London except: Starts 9.00 am
Here's Boomer. 9.20 Thunderbirds.
10.10 Adventures of Black Beauty.
10.35-12.15 Film: King Solomon's
Mines (Stewart Granger, Deborah
Kerr). Rider Haggard's story of a
search for fabulous treasure. 5.45-

11.55 That's Hollywood. 12.15 am
Closedown.

Get Together. 7.30 Glamorous Nights.
8.30 Sunday Half-Hour. 9.00 Your 100
Best Tunes. 10.00 Pop Over Europe.
11.00 Pete Murray + 2.00-5.00 am

Radio 1
8.00 am Tony Blackburn, 10.00
Rocko. 12.30 pm Jimmy Savile. 2.30
Studio B15. 4.00 Paul Gambaccini.

World Service

Western Europe for Innovation and Development 463m) at the following times GMT:— 8.00
Newdesk. 6.30 Jazz for the Asking. 7.00
World News. 7.09 News about Britain 7.15
From our Own Correspondent. 7.30 Sarah
and Company. 8.00 World News. 8.09
Reflections. 8.15 The Pleasures of Yours. 9.00
World News. 9.09 Review of the British
Press. 9.15 People and Politics. 9.45 Sports

10.30 Sunday Service. 11.00 World News.
11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 Letter about
America. 11.30 Play of the Week. 1.00 World
News. 1.09 Commentary. 1.15 Good Books.
1.30 Short Story. 1.45 The Tony Myatt
Request Show. 2.30 It makes Me Laugh.
3.00 Radio Newsroom. 3.15 Concert Hall.
4.00 World News. 4.08 Commentary. 4.15

News. 8.09 Commentary. 8.16 Letterbox.
8.30 Sunday Half-Hour. 9.00 The Poem
Reel. 9.15 The Pleasure's Yours. 10.00
World News. 10.09 Science in Action. 10.40
Reflections. 10.45 Sportscafe. 11.00 World
News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Letter from
America. 11.30 Conductor's Gallery. 12.00
World News. 12.09 News About Britain.
British Newspaper. 12.30 Religious

The Fitness Cult. 1.45 Two's Company 2.00
World News 2.09 Review of the British
Press. 2.30 Music Now. 3.00 World News.
3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 Letters from
Everywhere. 3.30 Anything Goes. 4.45
Words. 4.50 Paperback Choices. 4.55
Reflections. 5.00 World News 5.09 Twenty-
Four Hours: News Summary. 5.45 The Poem

ANGLIA

10.00 Paint Along With Nancy. 11.30-12.00 Me and My Camera. 1.00 pm University Challenge. 1.30 Weather. 1.35 Farming Diary. 2.05 Cartoon. 2.30 Match of the Week. 3.30 Arthur C. Clarke's Mysterious World. 4.00 Mork and Minda. 4.30-5.30 Incredible

GRAMPIAN

9.05am About Gaelic 9.30 Me and My Camera. 10.00 Full Life: John Osborne. 10.30-11.00 Greatest Thinkers: Jesus. 11.30-12.00 Gardening Time. 1.00 pm University Challenge. 1.30 Farming Outlook. 2.00

Adventures of Black Beauty. 3.30
Arthur C. Clark's Mysterious World.
4.00 Golfing Greats: Tony Jacklin.
4.30-5.30 Scotland. 7.15-7.45
Benson. 11.30 Danger UXB. 12.30 and
Reflections. 12.35 Closedown.

TSW
9.25 am Sunday First. 9.30-10.00
Link. 11.00 Me and My Camera.
11.30-12.00 South West Week. 1.00
pm University Challenge. 1.30 Farming

Gardens For All. 3.30 Arthur C. Clarke's *Mysterious World*. 4.00 *Forbidden Knowledge* (Angie Dickinson) A sniper tries to persuade syndicate to hand over a contract. 5.30-6.00 *Gambit*. 7.15 *Different Strokes*. 7.45-8.45 *Hawaii Five-O*.

Postscript. 12-38 Closedown.

Clashes avoided at Polish meetings

From Roger Boyes
Warsaw, April 23

A calm but tense mood dominated discussions today in the Polish Communist Party central committee meeting, with very few open disputes between hardline and moderate elements and a great deal of serious discussion about how to deal with the economic crisis.

For the first time, the plenary session has broken into nine discussion groups, an innovation of General Jaruzelski, the party leader and head of the Military Council, which has attracted attention on the streets rather than giving vent to the deep seated antagonisms in the party.

In general, hardline ideologists such as Mr Miroslaw Jankowski, a Politburo member, headed groups with names like "Methods of dealing with the black market" while the welfare issues group was chaired by a prominent economic reformer, Mr Jan Glowczyk.

This division of responsibility will almost certainly be reflected in General Jaruzelski's summing up speech which will balance the need for greater work discipline with the need to help the poorer families most affected by recent food price rises.

There are further hints that the plenary might usher in concessions towards Solidarity, or at least those parts of the independent made union willing to renounce political ambitions. A meeting at the weekend between party members and Solidarity advisers will discuss privately the prospects of reviving the trade union movement.

Stockholm: General Jaruzelski is about to ease martial law, Mr Pawel Cieslar, the Polish ambassador to Sweden, said today. He called a press conference in Stockholm to announce that "several hundred leading intellectuals, including many prominent members of Solidarity, may be freed by the end of April". (Christopher Mosey writes).

World Cup delay, page 6



Buying books of lore and lure

Faces of concentration as Sotheby's auctioned Hebrew books from the collection of the Valmadonna Trust this week. Collectors, dealers and librarians flew in for the sale from Israel, Canada, the United States and elsewhere.

The Valmadonna library was begun in Italy but is now housed in London, and contains one of the world's major collections of Hebrew printing.

The acquisition of whole collections has led to some duplication, hence the sale, which realized £180,000.

Disruption draws nearer in health service

Continued from page 1

administrative, clerical, technical, computer and works staff in the NHS, gave its negotiators a clear mandate to decide on "any industrial action deemed necessary" to achieve the union's 12 per cent claim.

NHS administrative and clerical staff, in common with most other health service workers, have been offered a 4 per cent increase. Miss Ada Maddocks, Nalco's national health organizer, said: "Last year most other groups of public sector workers, except the health workers, were given more than the 6 per cent limit. This year it is the same with the 4 per cent

limit. We have also been refused arbitration or any long-term machinery to fix NHS pay."

Possible forms of action include one-day strikes, overtime bans, meetings during working time, strikes of key groups, non-cooperation with the reorganization of the NHS, either with central Government departments or with new technology, and refusing to service meetings of employing authorities.

Nalco is anxious to coordinate its action with the other TUC-affiliated health service unions, particularly the National Union of Public Employees (Nupe) and the

Confederation of Health Service Employees (Cohse) which have also pledged action.

A clearer view of the extent of likely disruption should emerge in early May, when Nupe will have completed its strike plans. Unions stress that all official action will be within TUC guidelines which state that action "should be consistent with respect for human life, safety and dignity."

It will be the first time that health service members of Nalco, which includes many senior administrators, will have taken industrial action together.

A total of 215,000 nurses, porters, cleaners and technical staff belonging to Cohse begin their industrial action on Monday.

Several hundred Cohse members demonstrated outside the headquarters of the Department of Health and Social Security yesterday.

With more than three weeks remaining before Nalco and Nupe begin their action, it is still possible that the worst disruption could be avoided. Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, is to meet the TUC health services committee on Tuesday.

Photograph, page 3

Skeleton by the lake

Riddle of the Roman ruins laid bare

From Peter Nichols, Rome, April 23

British archaeologists believe they have solved a centuries-old riddle among the classical ruins of the Roman countryside.

Some people will know the romantic skeleton of a three-storey building, called Le Mura di Santo Stefano, about a mile south of Anguillara Sabazia. The town, on Lake Bracciano, is about three-quarters of an hour's drive from Rome.

The setting is idyllic: the ruins rise as mysteriously as a Gothic building from the fields around the lake. But it is not Gothic, which becomes obvious as one approaches the hitherto unclassified buildings. It is Roman and dates from about AD 150. At dawn and at dusk, due to the lake mists, it can take on an ethereal character at variance with Roman forthrightness. This has added to the enigma.

It was thought the ruins may have been a temple, or a mausoleum. Eminent archaeologists and antiquarians who went to view and draw them included Piero Ligorio, architect of the Villa d'Este, who was there in the middle of the sixteenth century. The more eminent Palladio was also fascinated, but his notebooks show that he repeated Ligorio's mistakes, suggesting that he was not above copying his colleague's errors rather than going to see for himself.

The British School at Rome included a study of the ruins in its project for a survey of Southern Etruria, which has lasted 20 years. The Anguillara area and in particular Le Mura was part of the survey. The school director, Mr David Whitehouse, describes the ruins as "among the most spectacular Roman sites in south Etruria".

The principal ruin is 60ft high, 57ft wide and 71ft long, resembling a broad-based tower.

Near it are the remains of a cistern and the apse of a church dating from the Dark

Ages. The British excavations have thrown light not only on the purpose of the main structure, but also on life in this area during the confused period after the fall of the Roman Empire.

The excavations show that early in the first century A.D. there was a farm on the site and that in AD 150 it was replaced by the tower-like structure and the cistern. A good deal of marble facing was used and several pieces of sculpture have been found. No remains have come to light to suggest outhouses, which might be expected if the building had been at the centre of a farming compound.

Mr Whitehouse says the search for the building's purpose went through a series of eliminations: there was no sign that it was a fortress, despite rudimentary defences added later and was not a temple. Neither could it have been a mausoleum because the windows are large rather than funeral and the staircase would make transport of a sarcophagus extremely inconvenient. Indications are that there were no elaborate servants' quarters, yet the cistern indicates that the building was residential.

Mr Whitehouse is convinced that Le Mura is a Roman version of the Renaissance shooting lodge: it is an easy day's journey from Rome and therefore convenient for what would now be a weekend retreat and it has adequate facilities for a short stay. It is pretentious, so earlier students were looking for a grandiose explanation rather than the idea that a prosperous Roman had erected his cottage in the country. With the advent of the Dark Ages it became the centre of a more modest community, forced by the advance of the Goths or fear of brigands to block the ground-floor windows. The little church was built and dedicated to St Stephen, which accounts for the name of the ruins.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements
The Duke of Edinburgh, Patron of St Nazaire Society, visits St Nazaire, France with the Society, leaves Heathrow, 7am; returns 6.50pm.
Princess Margaret visits Cambridge University Society, 6.30.
Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, attends Golden Jubilee Conference of British Limbless Ex-Servicemen's Association, Royal National Hotel, Russell Square, London, 12.
The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester are admitted as Honorary Freeman of the City of Gloucester, Guildhall, 10.15 and later the Duke, Colonel-in-Chief, Gloucestershire Regiment, accompanied by the Duchess, reviews his Regiment, 12.50.

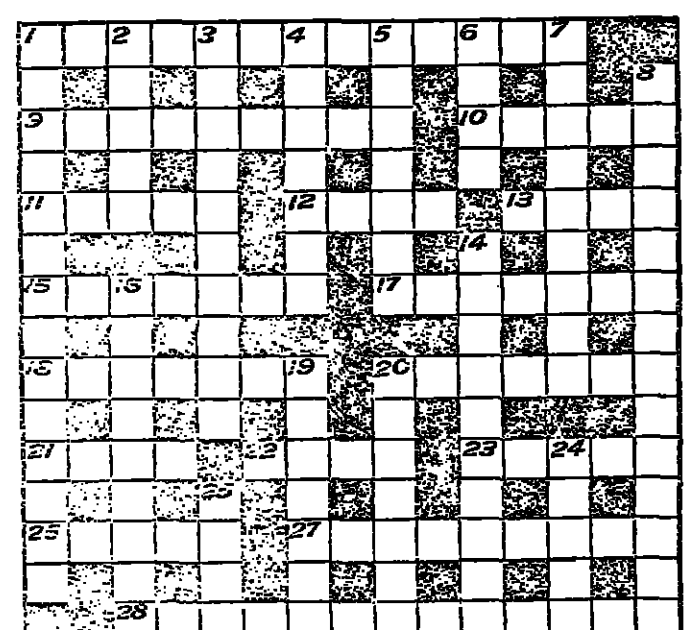
Solution of Puzzle No 15,808

1. DISCOUNT
2. FEMININE
3. PLEASANT
4. RAYON
5. SEASIDE
6. COUNTRY
7. FISH
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100. COUNTRY

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,814

A prize of The Times Atlas of the World (comprehensive edition) will be given for the first correct solution open next Thursday. Entries should be addressed to: The Times, Saturday Crossword Competition, 12 Coley Street, London WC9 9YT. The winner and solution will be published next Saturday. The winner of last Saturday's competition is Mr G. H. Baker, 10 Leigh Road, Southampton.

Name: _____
Address: _____



- ACROSS**
- Right game, in ceremonial wear, for a poet (6,7).
 - Impress the chapter about a text (9).
 - Test to make a maxim (5).
 - Type medicine-man is a giant (10).
 - Point in a quote shows taste (4).
 - Frank's finished his porridge (4).
 - First letter-opener (7).
 - With Pussy-Cat in Japan, Owl must have sung to it (7).
 - Reasons for gravity with cuneiform (7).
 - Interference with incursion in plot (7).
 - Nothing in the beaten track for the old party (4).
 - Point, after direction to get the bird (4).
 - Agree to differ with a bore (5).
 - Count returns — note and cheer up (2).
 - One one acted — perhaps to tempt (5).
 - He sent letters out to start the tournament (5,3,5).
- DOWN**
- Taking instruction — you don't pay to get it (3,5).
 - One in transport, by mistake (4).
 - Vacation is around covering bad times (10).
 - Where, in good order, fashion follows (7).
 - Isn't worried about a number of designs (7).
 - Young American, internally spirited (4).
 - Tank off, fed up about a girl (9).
 - Cupid has nothing to do with Pansy (4-2,8).
 - Mimi — a later version — like a ghost (10).
 - Inbore — a clue on it is tricky (5).
 - Wrong material for a QC contest prize? (4,3).
 - 'Beside the lake, — the trees' (Wordsworth) (7).
 - Drink of note — with a girl (5).
 - Go fast and hit hard for this trophy (4).

Last chance to see

Drawings, paintings, watercolours and sculptures by local artists, Museum and Art Gallery, The Strand, Derby; 10 to 5; (ends today).
Paintings and drawings by Sue and Malcolm Davies, City Museum, Market Square, Lancaster; 10 to 5; (ends today).
Paintings of the sea and coast, Museum of Art, 19 New Church Road, Hove; 10 to 1 and 2 to 4.30; (ends today).

Scottish paintings from Strirling and Victorian paintings, City Art Centre, 2 Lark Street, Edinburgh; 10 to 5; (ends today).
Paintings by Rossina Conroy, Lewis Textile Museum, Exchange Street, Blackburn; 9.30 to 6; (ends today).

Copies: photographs by Jonathan Garthwaite, Spectro Photographic Gallery, Balls Court, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; 10.30 to 5.30; (ends today).
David Shillingham, Working Museum and Art Gallery; 10 to 5; (ends today).

Three Aberdeen Photographers: work by David Gibb, George Smith and Frank Tocher, Art Gallery, Schoolhill, Aberdeen; 10 to 5; (ends today).
Concert, Yorkshire Police Male Voice Choir, Priory Place Methodist church, Printing Office Street, Doncaster; 7.30.
Concert, Kerloch Choir, Usher Hall, Edinburgh; 7.30.
Cambridge University Chamber Choir, Suffolk Walden Parish Church, 7.30.
Elizabeth Gould (mezzo-soprano), Richard Rorshaw, tenor, and Olwyn Brough (organ), St George's Church, Tombland, Norfolk; 7.30.

General
Festival of Natural Living: demonstrations, talks & films on meditation, yoga, health foods, herbalism, Didsbury, Salford, Manchester, 11 to 9 today, 12 to 7 tomorrow.
The Warrior, Britain's first iron bull battleship, open to the public every weekend until August 30th on the Coal Dock, Hartlepool; 2 to 5.

Tomorrow

Royal engagements
The Queen reviews the Parade of The Queen's Scouts in the Quadrangle of Windsor Castle, 2.

Last chance to see
Paintings of the Warm South, Herbert Art Gallery and Museum, Coventry; 2 to 5; (ends today).

Burley Photographic Society exhibition, Towneley Hall Art Gallery and Museum, Burnley; 12 to 5; (ends today).
Indian Monuments through British Eyes, 1780-1980, aquatints by the Daniels and others, Adeane Gallery, Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge; 2.15 to 4.50; (ends today).
Pioneers of Flight, Corinium Museum, Park Street, Cirencester; 2 to 5; (ends today).
Biennale, Cleveland Drawing Museum, Ulster Museum, Botanic Gardens, Belfast; 2 to 5; (ends today).
Sculpture by Henry Moore, Roselle House Museum, Roselle Park, Ayr; 2 to 5; (ends today).
Royal wedding dress and presents, Civic Centre, New-castle-upon-Tyne; 12 to 5; (ends today).

Music
Cambridge University Chamber Choir, Trinity College Chapel, Cambridge; 8.

General
Teasdale Country Fair, including game birds, ringtons, shooting, gun dogs, Lincington Hall, Eardale Castle, Co Durham, beginning at 9.

Roads

London and South-east: Tower Bridge closed all weekend. A3: Stop/go boards at Watlington, Hampshire; M10: Closed northbound overnight tonight from junction 6 (Watford) to 7.
Midlands: A5: Temporary sign at Killybeg and Cowbellend (Northamptonshire); B100 (Northamptonshire); and Stretton Aqueduct (Staffordshire); M1: No northbound entry at junction 16 (Northampton).

Wales and West: M4: Lane closures near junctions 24 and 25 near Newport. M4: Lane closures between junctions 17 (A429, Chippingham) and 18 (A46, Bath); also on weekdays near Severn Bridge. A55: Closed at Holywell, Wales; diversions.

Scotland: A77: Lane closures at Ayr Road, Newton Mearns. Strirling centre will be congested today because of parade leaving Strirling University at 10 am. Information supplied by the AA.

Sea

Sealink Newhaven/Dieppe services back to normal today; passengers may call 07912 3166 for confirmation. Some Sealink Dover/Calais sailings cancelled; for pre-recorded information call 0304 210755.

The papers

The Statesman of New Delhi said yesterday: "Whatever Britain's position in asserting its territorial rights, there are increasing doubts about what a British triumph would achieve in the long term."
Israel might have won some sympathy by making its sacrificial Sinai withdrawal a celebration of peace," said the Chicago Sun-Times, "but instead has solicited condemnation by unleashing an air attack on Lebanon."
Commenting on the Falklands crisis, the Chicago Tribune urges Argentina to show the same restraint as Britain, and not press the OAS for immediate action.

Task force mail

Letters for servicemen on Falklands task force ships should be sent to BFPO 666, stating name, rank, number and ship.

The pound

	Bank	Buy	Sell
Australia \$	1.75	1.67	1.73
Austria Sch	13.76	13.36	13.86
Belgium Fr	36.36	35.36	37.36
Canada \$	2.24	2.15	2.24
Denmark Kr	14.99	14.24	15.74
Ireland P	1.26	1.21	1.31
France Fr	11.53	11.03	12.03
Germany Dm	115.50	110.50	120.50
Greece Dr	10.70	10.10	11.30
Hongkong \$	235.00	225.00	245.00
Japan Yn	456.00	436.00	476.00
Netherlands Gld	4.51	4.31	4.71
Norway Kr	11.25	10.65	11.85
Portugal Esc	133.00	126.00	140.00
Spain Pta	161.25	154.25	168.25
Sweden Kr	10.36	10.06	10.66
Switzerland Fr	3.66	3.46	3.86
USA \$	1.83	1.76	1.90
Yugoslavia Ddr	98.00	92.00	104.00

Bank for all dollar transactions bank rates only, as quoted previously by Reuters. Last International L.L. (London) rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency transactions.

Gardens open

TODAY
Berkshire: Cringle House Hotel, Eddisbury, 2pm.
Devon: 28 acres woodland, spring bulbs; 2 to 5.
TODAY AND TOMORROW
Gloucestershire: Eastington Gardens, 1m SE of Northleach; three gardens in the neighbourhood. Middle End, Eastington; Three Tree Cottage, Lower end; and Bank Cottage, Lower End; 2 to 7.
TOMORROW
Berkshire: Englefield House, Windsor; small garden, interesting trees and shrubs, small selection of plants for sale; 2 to 6.
Buckinghamshire: Hambleton Manor Gardens, NE of Henley, 1m N of A4155; spring bulbs, daffodils and shrubs; 2 to 7.
Cheshire: Barnet Brook, Ashton, nr Nantwich, 6m NE of Nantwich; small garden specialising in alpine plants; 2 to 7.
Kent: South Sands House and Old Guard House, Bay Hill, St Margaret's Bay; fine cliff-top garden; 2 to 6.
Lincolnshire: Wheelabout Wood, 3m W of Spilsby; 42 acres of trees, many rare or unusual trees and shrubs, map and tree key available, plants for sale; 1 to 6.
Norfolk: Drove House, Thorning, 4m of Hunstanton on A149 to Cromer; large garden flower garden, trees and shrubs, and bulbs, and heather garden; 2 to 6.
Oxfordshire: Wardington Manor, Wardington, Banbury; 5 acres of garden, flower garden, rock garden, topiary work; 2 to 7.
Shropshire: Mawley Hall, 2m NE of Cleobury Mortimer, on A1117 between Seewell and Ludlow; daffodils and other bulbs and flowering shrubs; 2 to 6.
Wiltshire: Lake House, nr Salisbury; informal and water garden, shrubs, plants for sale; 2 to 7.
East Lothian: Luffness, Aberlady; fruit garden built by Napoleon prisoners of war, daffodils; 2 to 6.
Kent: Knaps, Hous-ton Road, Kilmacomb; wild garden, daffodils — pick your own daffodils; 2 to 6.

In the garden
Do not plant out tender flowers like marigolds, salvia, perennials, fuchsias and geraniums, (or tomatoes, marrows and sweet corn) until at least the end of May in the South and the first week of June in the North. Tomatoes may be planted in a cold greenhouse now. Sow marrow and runner bean seeds in a heated house for planting out when danger of frost is past. Plant spring onions.
Pick off flowers of daffodils as soon as they fade. See that the other spring bulbs do not suffer from want of water if we have dry spells between now and the dying down of foliage. Give them a leaf feed once a fortnight until mid June. Also give one or two leaf feeds to all shrubs, roses and other plants planted last autumn or this year.

Lighting-up time
TODAY
London 6.42 pm to 5.15 am
Bristol 6.51 pm to 5.25 am
Manchester 6.51 pm to 5.15 am
Penzance 6.51 pm to 5.40 am
TOMORROW
London 6.43 pm to 5.13 am
Bristol 6.53 pm to 5.23 am
Manchester 6.53 pm to 5.13 am
Penzance 6.53 pm to 5.38 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; s, sun.
Belfast c 11 52
Birmingham f 12 54
Blackpool f 12 52
Bristol f 13 55
Cardiff f 12 54
Glasgow f 11 52
London f 12 54
Manchester f 12 54
Newcastle f 11 52
Penzance f 12 54

Anniversaries

Edmund Cartwright, inventor of the power-driven loom, was born at Marham, Norfolk, 1792.
Oliver Cromwell, Huntingdon, 1599; Marc Isambard Brunel, engineer, Racqueville, France, 1769; John Keble, poet and founder of the Oxford Movement, Fairford, Glos, 1792.
William Cowper, died at East Dereham, Norfolk, 1800. Liberation Day, Italy; Revolution Day, Portugal; Anzac Day.

London

Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 15C (59F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 11C (52F). Humidity: 7 pm, 45 per cent. Rain: 24 hr to 7 pm, nil. Sun: 24 hr to 7 pm, 7 hr. Bar: mean sea level, 7 pm, 1026.5 millibars, rising. Wind: 1,000 metres — 29-35 kts.

Highest and lowest
Highest day temp: Worthing, Weymouth, 18C (64F). Lowest day temp: Scarborough, 12C (54F). Highest night temp: Worthing, Weymouth, 12C (54F). Lowest night temp: Scarborough, 10C (50F).

Abroad
Madrid: c, cloud; f, fair; s, sun; h, thunder.
Alicante c 17 65
Algeria f 17 65
Amsterdam f 17 65
Athens f 17 65
Barcelona f 17 65
Belgrade f 17 65
Berlin f 17 65
Birmingham f 17 65
Bristol f 17 65
Cardiff f 17 65
Glasgow f 17 65
London f 17 65
Manchester f 17 65
Newcastle f 17 65
Penzance f 17 65

Weather forecast
Anticyclone becoming established over Great Britain.
6 am to midnight
London, Midlands, Central N England: Sunny periods; wind variable, light; max temp 13 to 14C (55 to 57F).
SE England: Sunny intervals; wind NE, light, moderate on coasts; max temp 11 to 12C (52 to 54F).
E Anglia, E NE England: Sunny periods; wind NW, light; max temp 12 to 14C (54 to 57F), cooler on coasts.
Central, SW, NW England, Channel Islands, Wales, Lake District, Isle of Man: Sunny periods; wind variable, light; max temp 12 to 14C (54 to 57F), cooler on coasts.
Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Moray Firth: Sunny periods; wind NW, moderate; max temp 12 to 13C (54 to 55F).
SW Scotland, Argyll, N Ireland: Sunny periods; wind SW, moderate; max temp 12C (54F).
NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Mostly dry, cloudy, sunny intervals; wind SW, fresh to strong; max temp 8 to 10C (46 to 50F).
Ireland: Mostly dry, sunny intervals, becoming rather warm, but cooler near coast.
SEA PASSAGES (North Sea, English Channel (E), Straits of Dover): Wind NE, fresh, occasionally strong; sea moderate or rough. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind N to NE, light or moderate; sea slight.

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